THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° L.—Vol. IX.] *For* JANUARY, 1808. [New Series.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Earl Moira.

FROM the sterility of patrician virtue it is pleasing to turn to so eminent a character as Earl Moira; a nobleman no less conspicuous for what belongs to his rank, than for a rare assemblage of every manly and interesting virtue. Birth, wealth, and titles, too often obtain the homage which should be paid only to desert, at least in a certain way, and from a certain class of men: but the voice of praise, when unanimous, who shall turn a deaf ear to? and where is he who has thought to fix a stigma upon the name of Moira? Proud distinction! and more truly noble than any honor which royal munificence, stretched to its utmost, could bestow. Strings and garters, ribbons and stars, are but gewgaws in the eye of reason and philosophy; the courtly parasite obtains them, and the powerful favourite; they decorate vice or reward insincerity: but the homage of a nation, its consentaneous avowal of exalted virtue, is a never-fading wreath of glory that blossoms on the brow of him who acquires it, and descends with untarnished lustre to his posterity: and as the preservation of a precious jewel in the midst of robbers enhances the merit of the action, so to remain unsmirched in the miry roads of courts supposes a singular degree of caution, steadiness, and principle.

The house of Rawdon is of considerable antiquity, though it is not ascertained whether it was settled in England before the conquest. There is a tradition, however, preserved in the family, and which is corroborated by their coat-armour, that seems to imply the first of the name in England came over with the Norman, and commanded a band of archers under him. The probability of this receives an additional claim to belief from the following curious grant to be found in Weaver's *Funeral Monuments*:

I Wyllyam Kyng the thurd yere of my reigne
Give to thee Paulyn Roydon Hope and Hopetowne,
With al the landes up and downe,
From heven to yerth from yerth to hel
For the and thyne ther to dwel.
As truly as thys kyng ryght is mine
For a cross bow and an arrow
When I sal come to hunt on Yarrow;
And in token that thys thynge is soothe
I bit the whyt wax with my tooth
Before Meg, Maud, and Margery
And my thurd son Henry.

Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, Knight, was a staunch loyalist, and a most active and intrepid commander in the unfortunate reign of Charles I. Sir George Rawdon also, the first baronet, was famous for his loyalty and eminent services in Ireland during the great rebellion. As a mark of the royal favour, he was, in 1665, created baronet of Moira in the county of Down. Sir John Rawdon, in March 1717, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Levinge, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of that kingdom. He was succeeded by his son John, who was created Lord Rawdon in 1750, and Earl Moira in 1761. The present Earl was born Dec. 7, 1754. The early life of Lord Moira was not without some indications of his future character. At the age of ten years he received a wound in his leg, by the bursting of a brass gun belonging to a little battery with which he was attacking a ponderous folio volume. His education was liberal, and he exhibited, while at school, the natural bent of his mind; above all,

he expressed in various ways, that haughty and inflexible firmness which has ever belonged to him.

On quitting school, he made a short tour on the Continent: but the war with America breaking out, his lordship immediately embraced the opportunity of indulging his passion for a military life, and embarked for that country. He was lieutenant in the fifth company of grenadiers, at the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, where he received two shots in his cap, and was one out of seven only of that company who escaped unhurt. The conduct of our young hero on that occasion was so conspicuous, as to make a strong impression upon the mind of General Burgoyne, who, in his dispatches to the British government observed, "*Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life.*" He was afterwards present at the storming of Fort Clinton. In 1778 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and General Howe having resigned, he was appointed adjutant-general to the British forces commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. In this capacity he proved himself not only brave, but active and judicious; and rendered most essential service in the hazardous retreat of the British army through the Jerseys from Philadelphia to New York. He afterwards embarked with his troops for Charlestown, and served during the siege of that place. On this occasion he conducted himself with so much judgment, and exhibited so many proofs of distinguished valour, that notwithstanding his want of years, and consequently his presumed want of experience, he was appointed to the command of a separate corps in the province of South Carolina. The American General Gates had invaded the province, and Lord Rawdon's object was to maintain his position there till the arrival of Lord Cornwallis, in which he completely succeeded.

Such premature judgment, skill, and bravery, would justify every confidence and every reward: and though it does not usually happen that reward or confidence is the result of desert, yet in the case of his lordship equity seemed for a moment to resume her seat. In the whole course of the American war Lord Rawdon was conspicuous; and his continued exertions at length produced a serious indisposition. He embarked for England, but on his passage the vessel was captured by the Glorieuse and carried into Brest. Shortly after, he recovered his liberty and landed in England, where, in acknowledgement of his meritorious services, he was created a British peer and appointed aid-de-camp to the king.

On the death of his uncle, the Earl of Huntingdon, he succeeded to the estates of that ancient and noble family, and by permission of the king he assumed the name and arms of that house. By the death of his father, June 20, 1793, his lordship succeeded to the title of Earl Moira.

About this time he was appointed commanding officer of a body of troops encamped near Southampton. These troops were originally intended to assist the royalists in Britanny; but the situation of the allied forces in Flanders rendered it necessary to send a reinforcement thither. This was an enterprize of considerable hazard, for the whole country was in possession of the French. His lordship, however, landed at Ostend, and, in the very face of a formidable foe, succeeded in effecting a junction with the Duke of York. Had it not been for the error in which the enemy remained for some time, respecting the strength and number of his troops, and the celerity and dextrous address with which all his movements were conducted, the French must easily have overpowered him. He joined the Duke of York at Malines, near Antwerp, and was received by his royal highness with every mark of cordiality and friendship.

He soon after returned to England, and was again consigned to a state of inactivity. It was a reproach to the ministers that such a man as Lord Moira should remain unemployed, at a time when vigorous measures, cool judgment, and decided courage, were so necessary to the kingdom. But the mean jealousy of talents which so invariably characterised the mind of Pitt, was the reason why this distinguished nobleman remained in privacy. A nominal command at Southampton,

with little effective authority, was all that he received till the summer of 1795. The temporary charge of a body of British troops, encamped on the road to Rumsey, was entrusted to him. Several battalions of French emigrants, were, at the same time, distributed in the neighbourhood of Southampton. A descent upon the coast of Brittany was projected. The emigrants, under the command of the *Comte de Puisaye*, and a British detachment, under Major General Graham, were embarked for this expedition. The unhappy emigrants landed at Quiberon to meet destruction; but the British troops were carried by a storm from the scene of action, and thus escaped.

Lord Moira uniformly considered the embarkation of the British troops for the coast of France as impolitic; and the result proved that his opinion was founded in truth

In adverting to this nobleman's parliamentary career, we behold the same uniform subjects for praise. Always independent, always just, always spirited, he imposed upon himself no other shackles than those of reason: above the petty spirit of bigotry, he recanted an opinion with the same frankness that he had advanced it, when he felt that it was just, so to do. As an orator he is regarded as eloquent and impressive; and the wisdom of his counsels has repeatedly been proved by experience. He very generally opposed the measures of the Pitt administration, both in Ireland and Great Britain; and among others, that of the union of the former with the latter.

When that grand scheme was first agitated in the English parliament, Earl Moira, in his quality of a British peer, was strenuous in his opposition to the measure, which at that time, he conceived, was adopted and persisted in by the British ministry, contrary to the wishes, and in opposition to the remonstrances, of a majority of the Irish nation. He declared in his place, in the house of Lords, "that no one would more heartily concur in the proposed measure than himself, if it should meet the approbation of the greater part of the Hibernian community; but as it had excited general disgust and vigorous opposition, he was convinced of the danger of prosecuting the scheme. Even if the Irish parliament should be disposed to adopt it, the disinclination of the people ought to be deemed a sufficient ground for relinquishing it; otherwise we might nourish in delusive security a secret fire, which might ultimately consume the vitals of the empire. If he should admit the probability of a change in the disposition of the people, he must contend, as the measure was to be suspended, that it was at least imprudent to pledge the British parliament to specific resolutions, which might be superseded by the future relative situation of the countries."

No sooner, however, was he convinced that the union had become equally desirable and necessary to Ireland, than he embraced the opportunity of expressing that opinion with the same manly candour that had marked his first declaration on the subject. In conformity with his sentiments on the necessity of completing the important undertaking, after it had once been begun, we find him opposing every delay which the enemies of the measure attempted to introduce, in the progress of the act of union through the House of Lords.

In the course of 1803, when the preparations of the French seemed to indicate their intention of executing their threats of invasion, the cabinet cast their eyes upon Earl Moira, as a fit officer to hold the important situation of commander in chief in Scotland. His lordship readily accepted the charge; and from personal experience we can add, that he fulfilled its duties in such a manner, as to leave nothing to be wished; let it be considered as no small praise to the superior virtues, talents, and conciliating virtues of Lord Moira, that he was able to extract applause from the cold bosoms of Scotchmen.

He continued in his command till the change of public affairs that took place after the death of Mr. Pitt, when he was called to employments still more important. His majesty was pleased to appoint him to a seat in the cabinet, and also to the master generalship of the ordnance. This last he continued to hold with distinguished benefit to the service, until

the agitation of the catholic bill, when he retired from office along with his colleagues.

Earl Moira is as amiable in private life, as he is eminent in public. His manners are marked by that dignified, yet gracious and winning politeness, which bespeaks true nobility of character. Delicacy of sentiment, gallant intrepidity, high honour, and unbounded generosity, have seldom been more conspicuous in any character than in Lord Moira. His courage and fortitude are native to him, and appear in every trying action. Perhaps there cannot be cited a greater instance of that lofty and fearless gallantry of honour which he possesses, than that which he displayed when he had the honour to attend the Duke of York as his second, in the affair with Colonel Lenox. Colonel Lenox and his second, the Earl of Winchelsea, in going to the field, had a post chaise disposed in readiness for escape, in case of any fatal event. Earl Moira, then Lord Rawdon, seems to have thought it unworthy his honour to use such a precaution; but went out to the field with a resolution to abide the consequences, however unfortunate they might be.

The tenor of his lordship's familiar life has much unaffected dignity in it. He is an early riser, and his mornings before the hour of breakfast are allotted to the dispatch of business, to the care of answering letters as he receives them, and to the benign task of paying the most gracious attention to those numberless applications for patronage or relief, which the reputation of his benevolence naturally invites. He keeps house with the liberal hospitality becoming an English nobleman. His table is splendidly and sumptuously served; but he himself partakes of its pleasures with extraordinary temperance. His company usually withdraws from the dining-room to the library; and the evening is then given either to conversation, or perhaps, by every different person, to private study. Lord Moira himself has, by reading, by converse, by an extensive observation of nature and society, acquired a store of knowledge so various, so just, and so profound, as to have been very rarely equalled among men of his rank and habits of life. He is capable of entering into the details of business of all sorts with uncommon patience, discernment, and perseverance.

The portrait which accompanies this memoir is a striking likeness, and we anticipate the satisfaction and pleasure that it will give to our readers, to be able to contemplate the features of a man whose name they have never heard, but as it was connected with terms of admiration and delight.

Renewed Enquiry on the late Mr. Fox's History.

MR. EDITOR,

THROUGH the channel of your Magazine for January 1807, I endeavoured to institute an enquiry into the story which had been circulated with considerable pains, that the late Mr. Fox had actually employed himself in writing a history of England, or at least, of this country under the reigns of the Stuarts. I had one answer only, and that unattended with information. My enquiries have since been as effectual as I could possibly make them, in a somewhat extensive connection; for to say the fact, I am actuated by particular motives; but the general result has been a confirmation of my sentiments, expressed in a former number, as above. The subject, indeed, seemed to have been totally dropt and out of the public recollection, until a few weeks since, an obscure paragraph made its appearance in the back ground, I think, of that newspaper so well known to have been under the direction of Mr. Fox and his political friends, stating, that a history by Mr. Fox was in the hand of some friend of his, and would be given to the public in the unfinished state in which the writer left it. Now surely the writer of such paragraph must possess some information on the subject of it, and as he was desirous of announcing the fact, he will probably be glad of an opportunity of authenticating it, and of obliging enquirers, by a communication of relative circumstances. I beg leave thus to hold forth the opportunity to him, nor is there any thing more probable, than that these presents will fall under his observation, so extensive is the circle formed by the Universal Magazine.

OMEGA.

Concise Account *of the* Bahama Islands.

[Extracted from Harriott's "Struggles through Life."]

THESE islands, so long neglected by European powers, and unexplored even by the English settlers and their descendants, who for more than a century have been settled there, may henceforth, on account of their valuable staple, as well as their relative situation, be considered among the more important of our colonies. They extend from 21° to 28° of north latitude, and from 71° 79° of west longitude.

The principal islands are twenty-six in number; the smaller islands, or (as they are called) Keys, amount to some hundreds: together, they form almost one continued chain, extending from Turk's Island to the Grand Bahama, in a direction nearly north-west and south-east. The principal harbours, at present known, are those of Uxuma; Nassau, in the Island of New Providence; and Little Harbour, at Abaco; but, from the number, extent, and situation, of these islands, it is most probable there are many other harbours equally good with those above mentioned. That of Exuma is by far the best of the three, and they are all formed by one or more keys, or smaller islands, lying in front of the principal island.

To perceive at one view the importance of these islands to Great Britain, for the purpose of protecting our homeward-bound West-India trade in time of war, as well as for annoying that of France and Spain, nothing more will be necessary than to look into the map, and observe the only two passages by which ships can return to Europe from ports in the West Indies lying to the westward of Hispaniola. One passage lies between the west end of the last-mentioned island and the east end of Cuba, by Crooked and Long Islands; the other round the west end of Cuba, and thence through the strait lying between the coast of Florida and the Islands of Abaco, Grand Bahama, &c. The former of these passages is commanded by Exuma, the latter by New Providence, Abaco, and the other islands to the north-west. These at all seasons afford safe harbours and places of rendezvous to our vessels, while the French and Spanish homeward-bound ships must pass almost within sight of either the one or the other of them. From these ports, our cruisers and privateers may attack them with great advantage, and their prizes be sent, in the course of a few hours, into places of safety, so as to render recaptures in general impracticable.

After what has been said, it is easy to conceive to what dangers our Jamaica trade would have been exposed, if the Bahamas had not been restored. But it is not the situation alone that makes these islands of importance to Great Britain; the extent of our cotton-manufactures, and the many thousand industrious labourers to whom they give bread, render the cultivation of that raw material an object of much national concern; and the experience of the productive crops, at the time I visited them, evinced that the soil and climate of the Bahamas were well adapted to the culture of cotton.

The northernmost islands, if more cleared and inhabited by industrious farmers, encouraged thereto from England, are well adapted for raising provisions in abundance for the supply of the West-India Islands, and I am inclined to believe would prove healthy, which is more than I think of those to the southward, otherwise than in a comparative degree.

The southern islands are best calculated for getting rich in a short time, and the northern islands for living healthy and comfortable; nor do I doubt, but, in the course of a few years, the farmers in the latter would be at much the greatest certainty. In the one, there is a tolerable depth of soil to work upon; but, in the other, nothing short of actual proof would have persuaded me to believe these islands were capable of such remarkable vegetation as I witnessed.

The natural appearance of these islands is far from being encouraging to the husbandman, who has never before quitted his native soil in Europe. In general they are either rocky and mountainous, or flat, wet, and sandy: the soil is light and thin, and in most places but sparingly scattered over a white, porous, soft, rock. Of these, the first strata are for

the most part broken and unconnected, lying in sheets from three to six inches thick, and either covering or covered by a very slight portion of light earth, sometimes both. But, however little fertility the appearances promise, certain it is that the tropical plants thrive as well here as in any of the West-India Islands. This, possibly, is in a great measure owing to the rocks themselves: these, from their very porous nature, necessarily receive a great deal of moisture, which they retain longer than it is possible for the soil alone to do in this hot climate; and they certainly yield their exhalations more sparingly to the rays of the sun. But, whatever may be the *physical* cause, the *fact* is, that the long droughts, with which these islands are sometimes visited, are by no means so injurious to plants as they are found to be in most southern climates; and the cotton, except in the planting-season, requires less moisture than any other plant we are acquainted with.

India corn, Guinea corn, pease, beans, cabbages, carrots, and sallad, are cultivated with little trouble: yams, plantains, and bananas, grow in great abundance; the last articles generally wither away in the dry season, but spring up again, from the same roots, for several years successively; by which means, much labour is saved to the planter. And, if *farming* were more attended to in these islands, (instead of the false pride of being called planters,) the negroes, at little expence, would be fed much better, without being dependant for supplies from abroad, which is often the case in these and still more so in the other West-India islands.

Dye-woods are found in these islands, but at present in no great abundance, and in all likelihood because not sought for. They have a variety of hard woods, and a small but excellent species of mahogany. Pine of a tolerable size, and much harder than that of the continent, is found upon some of the islands, particularly on Abaco. Ship-timber, equal to any in the world, for vessels as large as 200 tons burden, seems inexhaustible on the northernmost islands.

I acknowledge myself no botanist, and therefore in point of judgment claim but little attention; but, so far as opinion may go, from a common view of things, I conceive there is a fine unexplored field for botanical researches. Pine-apples, oranges, limes, lemons, guavas, and all the tropical fruits, with coffee, cocoa, and pimento, grow extremely well here; and there is little doubt but the climate would be equally favourable to indigo, tobacco, and vines: the latter are indigenous. I observed them growing wild in the woods, in various places; from which I am of opinion, that, if suitable situations for vineyards were sought out, they might be cultivated to advantage for domestic purposes at least. But their most valuable production, at present, is cotton; and, while that bears any-thing like its present price, it might be imprudent to attempt any other staple upon an expensive scale, on those islands where it has been proved to grow to such profit.

But this is no reason why those islands, that lie too far to the northward for cotton, should not be cultivated for other productions and the raising of live stock; and, with all due deference to my superiors, if these northerly Bahama-islands (that are so neglected) had been made choice of to send convicts to, instead of Botany-bay, I am persuaded that half the money, which already has been expended on that distant settlement, would before this time have made these islands highly productive and beneficial to this country, in a variety of ways; while Botany-bay will continue to be an eating canker as long as it belongs to us. It may be said, we have gone so far in establishing our settlements at New Holland, that they cannot now be given up; yet I should submit, that the convicts might be divided into two classes, of better and worse; the better to be sent to these nearer settlements, as a milder punishment, and the worse to Botany-bay.

Cotton was first planted in these islands in 1785, ten years before I visited them. It arose from the industry of American loyalists, and had exceeded their own most sanguine expectations. On Exuma, a planter, with no more than thirty-two slaves, had made nineteen tons of clean cotton, worth on the spot upwards of 2660*l.*

sterling, nearly double the whole value of the negroes by whose labour it was made. Upon that and other windward islands, people have in general been almost equally successful; and, in many instances, a ton or a ton and a half has been made by the labour of a peasant, his wife, and one or two children. Salt also may be made, in any quantities, upon many of these islands, particulary on the Turk's Islands, Exuma, Ragged-island, and at Normon's Pond.

As many of the Bahama-islands lie within the tropics, it would be superfluous to give an account of their climate, which is like that of the West-India islands in general. The same temperament prevails also, for nearly two-thirds of the year, in the islands which are situated farther north; but, from Nov. to April, during the prevalence of the north-west wind from the continent, the air of these last-mentioned islands is within a degree or two of frost, and fires are then comfortable.

In so temperate a latitude, encompassed by the sea, (the air of which is on all hands admitted to be more salubrious than that of the continent,) the native adult inhabitants of these islands, together with those who have been long enough to become seasoned to a hot climate, may fairly be said to enjoy their health; and their numerous families exhibit strong proofs that the women are prolific, but it must be confessed the children look sickly. Yet, on Harbour-island, among fifty-eight families, (all natives,) only five different sur-names are found, viz. Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Sawyer, and Currie. Of the Roberts alone, there were 19 families, all within three degrees of the same common stock or ancestor. The people in this island in particular, are remarkable for their longevity, which I attribute much to its northern situation; and thence I think it fair to infer, that those islands, which are still farther north, would prove equally healthy. Indeed, were I to make an election for forming a new settlement, I should prefer these to any other of the Bahama-islands, or to any of the new richest back lands in America.

It would be but a small expense to government, to encourage and divert, to these islands, the present frequent emigrations to America from this country. The better sort of convicts would supply the new settlers with the necessary help for clearing and cultivating the land; an aid, which cannot be procured in America, nor any substitute for it, and without aid of some kind a man may as well say he possesses so many thousand acres of land in the moon, as in Kentucky, &c. from any advantage he may derive from cultivation, beyond bare support to his family, which must be done by his own and their hard labour.

The first European settlement, attempted in the Bahamas, was by the English, in 1668, under a patent from Charles the Second, by which the territorial property of these islands was granted to certain persons, therein named. Little, however, was done or attempted at that time, and the Bahamas soon after became a haunt for pirates and robbers, whose depredations were facilitated and retreats rendered secure by the intricacy of the navigation, so little known at that time. In this state did those islands remain for almost forty years, during a great part of which period, a pirate, named Blackbeard, whose memory is still famous there, possessed the power of a petty prince, enriching himself and his followers by the plunder of merchant-ships that navigated those seas. I have repeatedly been under the large tree where he used to sit and determine all matters in question, relative to life or property, in the most summary way.

To expel these freebooters, Captain Rogers was sent out, as governor, in the year 1718. He erected Fort Nassau, upon the island of New Providence, and there fixed the seat of government. Since that period, some sort of governmen has been continued, and of late has been improved: this it wanted. In truth, the proprietors, under the grant of Charles II. gave themselves no trouble about it; and so little was done, to encourage either commerce or agriculture in these islands, that until lately they have escaped the attention of the British government, which seemed indiffer-

ent about them, and content so long as they did not fall into the hands of any other power.

The inhabitants were poor and not numerous; their property consisted of a few small vessels and some negroes. Their occupations were confined to fishing, wrecking, and wood-cutting; agriculture they had none, nor did they conceive the country capable of it. Their only produce was fruit, with some yams, cassada, and potatoes: they raised no sheep nor horned cattle, yet in no country are sheep more prolific, yeaning two or three lambs in common, sometimes four, and this twice a year.

Possibly this account may appear extraordinary to English farmers: but it is a fact, which I have well ascertained. The mutton is inferior to none; and, if the smallest attention were paid to keep the sheep within enclosures, instead of suffering them to run at large in the woods, and to provide them with a little stover during the dry season, when the herbage is all burnt up, they would yield considerable profit.

They have a grass, which grows in great luxuriance after a little moisture, and would make good hay; but, having no winter to guard against, they pay no attention to it, forgetting that the poor animals are as destitute of provision, in a hot dry season, as they would be in a cold sharp wintry climate. I have seen the sheep, horses, and cattle, pawing and scraping with their feet to get at the roots, which they would gnaw many inches within the sandy soil. But the truth is, I did not meet with a single person, in the Bahamas, who had any idea of farming, though it would richly repay them to attend to it. To return to the first settlers; their diet was chiefly fish, and even vegetables were almost unknown among them.

In the year 1784, there were scarcely any settlements but those of New Providence, Eleuthera, and Harbour-island. The whole population then amounted to 1722 whites, (men, women, and children,) and 2333 persons of colour, a great proportion of whom were free; and, at the utmost, there were not 500 acres of cultivated land in all the islands. Their whole export to Great Britain, during the years 1773 and 1774, amounted to no more than 5210*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* the principal part of which consisted in wrecked goods. Their imports, during the same period, amounted to 3592*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

So contemptible, indeed, was this government at that time, that the capital was taken and the governor made prisoner, in the course of the war with our colonies, by an American privateer. The Americans committed no depredations upon the inhabitants, and, after a short stay, left the island. The government was thereupon re-established, and soon after again interrupted by a considerable force from the Havannah, to which the island of New-Providence, with the rest of the Bahamas, surrendered by capitulation in November, 1781.

By the subsequent treaty of peace with Spain, it was agreed that these islands should be restored to Great Britain. However, previous to the notification of that event, a volunteer-expedition was undertaken for their recovery, by a spirited young partisan, Lieutenant-colonel Deveaux, of the South-Carolina militia, and Captain Dowd, of the Ranger privateer, of St. Augustine. They sailed from Florida, with a force of two armed vessels and about fifty militia. After picking up a few recruits at Eluthera and Harbour-island, they approached New Providence under cover of the night, took by surprise two stout galleys that guarded the eastern entrance of the harbour; and, turning their guns against one of the forts, soon drove out the troops that were in it. After this successful exploit, a handful of men were landed, and the Spanish governor, with the garrison, amounting to nearly 700 regular troops, were intimidated into a capitulation, through a degree of gallantry and address that have seldom been equalled.

Florida being ceded to Spain, many of the inhabitants of that province, among whom were several loyal refugees from Georgia and the Carolinas, removed, in 1784, to the Bahamas, with their property and slaves, thereby doubling the population of these islands; and it is from that period their importance as a colony may be dated. The islands were soon after purchased

from the proprietors by government, and the progress they have since made is wonderful.

There are now several merchants and store-keepers, whose annual exports and imports amount singly to treble and quadruple the amount of the whole exports and imports of the years 1773 and 1774. There is likewise a lucrative trade carried on with the Spaniards from Cuba and Hispaniola, who come over in small fast-sailing craft, bringing with them, besides cattle and sugars, from five to thirty thousand dollars in specie, in each vessel, with which they purchase goods to smuggle back to those islands. The average-quantity of specie may be from eight to ten thousand dollars to a vessel, and seldom a week passed, while I was there, but four or five of these vessels arrived: their business was done and they were gone again within a week. The trade, therefore, is all ready-money to the merchant and store-keeper, and it appeared to me, that, if the number of the merchants and stores were increased tenfold, for supplying the Spaniards, the traffic thither would increase as fast, it being a much more convenient port for the Spaniards to come to, than to go so far round to Jamaica, if they were but sure of a market sufficient to supply them.

The shores of the Bahama-islands abound with excellent fish; turtle is in great plenty and reasonable. Indeed, they are the only two articles of provision that are so, which is so much in favour of a farmer for raising and fattening his stock. In the woods, there are wild pigeons, which afford amusement to those who are fond of shooting; there are also wild cats and racoons, that do much mischief among the lambs, from a want of care: the racoons are generally fat, and are eaten by those who are not prejudiced against them.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS I am writing chiefly for the information of one of your correspondents, whose literary attainments may be respectable; but the scope of whose comprehension is perhaps too narrowly circumscribed to comprise the figurative ideas custom and the learned world have established my right to promulgate; and who, notwithstanding my ordinary sublime and extensive flights, now questions the propriety of affording me the asylum even of an humble *furrow*; I shall, on this occasion, divest myself of all metaphorical images, conformably to the opinion I entertain of the conception of your correspondent, and, in the plainest language I am capable of using, strive to render myself intelligible to him, in answer to the objection he holds to my friend Gray's admitting me into the following line of his inimitable Elegy:

"Their *furrow* oft the stubborn glebe has broke."

He asserts that the term *furrow*, in its common acceptation as a *trench*, makes the line "highly absurd;" and gives, as his opinion, that the term formerly must have borne a different signification. Now, Sir, in reply to this, I should think it quite sufficient to ask him, in what quarter of the world a *furrow* does *not* break the glebe? If he contends that a furrow, being not only passive, but a meer vacuum, cannot on those accounts be made an agent, even by my influence; and that to have rendered the sense clear, the instrument that made the furrow ought to have been substituted; his sagacity will in course persecute me to the very *ditches*, and future writers, in local descriptions, will be obliged to state that certain fields are divided and surrounded by *a spade*, or pick-axe; for I confidently allege that it is just as improper to say, *a ditch divides a field*, as *a furrow breaks the glebe*. Thus you see, Sir, I am in danger of meeting with universal rejection, unless your learned friend will leave me undisturbed in the *shades below*; but even then I despair of his encouragement, should his influence extend to that quarter. A total annihilation therefore is the sole prospect his criticisms afford me, the dread of which will, I hope, atone for the liberty I have taken, in requesting you to insert this feeble attempt to justify myself in your celebrated Magazine.

I shall close my letter with a repetition of my desire to be informed, before my irrevocable doom is *sealed* (or in plain English *decided*), in what

part of the universe your correspondent ever saw or heard of a furrow which did not break the glebe?

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
METAPHOR.

Air-Street, 24th Dec.

EXTRACTS *from* POLYÆNUS' STRATAGEMS. *By Dr.* TOULMIN.

(Continued from page 489, Vol VIII.)

No. 7.—*Aristides.*

ARISTIDES and Themistocles having taken different sides in the republic, were of all men almost the most hostile to each other. But the king of Persia passing over into Greece, laying hold of one another and repairing to a spot out of the city, placing their right hands together, with fingers between fingers, they delared, "that from that moment they would lay aside their enmity, as long as they were at war with the Persians." Having said this, they raised their hands, loosened their fingers, and leaving something as a pledge in a hole they dug in the earth, they returned and acted in agreement through the remainder of the war. Thus the harmony of the generals had the principal influence in the conquest of the barbarians.

No. 8.—*Archidamus.*

Archidamus, as he was on the next day to commence a battle in Arcadia, encouraged the Spartiatæ.* In the night he raised an altar, adorned it with the brightest armour, and led two horses around it. As soon as it was day, the leaders of the cohorts and the centurions seeing the new arms, the steps of two horses, and the altar risen up, as it were, of its own accord, went and reported that Castor and Pollux were come to fight with them. The soldiers taking courage and fired with a martial spirit, fought nobly, and conquered the Arcadians.

No. 9.—*Archidamus.*

Archidamus led his soldiers by night against Caræ.† The road was long, rough, and destitute of water. The soldiers became discontented with the labour and difficulties. He endeavoured to keep up their spirits, and persuaded them not on any account to revolt. When having made a sudden attack and slain numbers of the enemy, they took the castle, and rejoicing in the victory, prepared for the supper, Archidamus asked them "in what stage of the business they thought that they had taken the city?" Some replied, when they made the attack; others answered, when we threw our darts into it. "By no means," said he, "but when you marched that long road without water: for a willingness to sustain labour will conquer every difficulty."

No. 10.—*Agesilaus at Coronea.*

Agesilaus had nearly drawn up his forces for battle at Coronea,* when a messenger arrived with the news that Pisander, the prefect of the Lacedæmonian fleet, had fallen, conquered by Pharnabasus. Lest the army should be seized with despondency and fear, Agesilaus commanded the messengers to report quite the contrary to the soldiers, viz. "that the Lacedæmonians were victorious at sea." He himself, moreover, appeared crowned, offered sacrifices for good news, and sent portions from them to his friends. The soldiers, seeing and hearing these things, felt their courage renewed, and marched with great alacrity to the fight at Coronea.

No. 11.—*Agesilaus.*

When Agesilaus had conquered the Athenians at Coronea, and he was told the enemy was flying to the temple of Minerva, he replied, "Let as many as will go off, as it would be hazardous to engage with those who should renew the fight in a fit of desperation."

No. 12.—*Agesilaus and Tissaphernes.*

When Agesilaus had passed over into Asia and laid waste the territories of the king, Tissaphernes entered into a truce for three months, during which time he persuaded the king to permit the Grecian cities that were situated in Asia, to be governed by their own laws. The Grecians remained inactive for the appointed term; but the Persians having collected together a great force, attacked the Grecians. There was a general

---

* Or Lacedæmonians.
† A town in Lesser Asia.

* A city in Bœotia

consternation and fear. Agesilaus led out his army with joy and a cheerful countenance, saying, "I am greatly obliged to Tissaphernes for his perjury, for he has made the Gods his own enemies, and allies to us. With such allies let us go and courageously engage in battle." The Grecians, inspirited with the words of their general, fought with the barbarians and conquered.

No. 13.—*Agesilaus suppresses a Faction.*

Agesilaus, when a sedition broke out in Sparta, and many armed men seized the hill sacred to Issori and Diana, near Pitanæ;* when the Bœtians and Arcadians approached and made an incursion into the country; and a great fear arose both on account of the foreign war and the civil dissensions, remained himself undaunted. But as it was dangerous to attack with violence and arms those who had seized the hill, and to supplicate would be debasing, he waved both. He himself, singly and unarmed, went to the hill with a firm and courageous countenance, and said, "I did not order you, my lads, to this hill; but go to that," pointing to another, "go and take possession of the castle and defend it." The Lacedæmonians, ignorant of his acquaintance with their intentions to revolt, and struck with fear, departed obedient to his commands. In the night leading off the leaders of the faction, twelve in number, one way and another, he put an end to the defection.

No. 14.—*Epaminondas' permission to the disaffected.*

Epaminondas was about to lead out his phalanx at Leacha, when the Thespians† followed him with great reluctance. This was not concealed from Epaminondas, but that the ranks might not be disturbed in the time of battle, he proclaimed, "It was permitted to all the Bœotians who were disposed to it, to leave the army." The Thespians departed with their arms. Epaminondas remained; and availing himself of the armed ranks drawn up in battle array, ready for action, gained a celebrated victory.

* A city of Œolia in Asia.

† Bœotians, who lived under Mount Helicon, on the river Thespius.

No. 15.—*Epaminondas and Cleombrutus.*

Epaminondas led the Thebans, Cleombrutus the Lacedæmonians, at the battle of Leuctra. The contest was equal. Epaminondas requested the Thebans to allow him to advance one step, and he would gain the victory. They obeyed, and were victorious. The Lacedæmonians retreated, and their king, Cleombrutus, fell in the battle.

On Cowper and Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia.

SIR,

COWPER'S meaning has been misapprehended by Crito, (See Univ. Mag. for Nov. p. 412) in the use of *tramontane* and the epithet of *poetic prose*. The former vocable signifies, without doubt, the north wind, as your correspondent observes; but the Italians also employ it in the same characteristic spirit of vanity that attached to the ancient Greeks, in order to denote that all northern nations were *barbarians*; and the adjective which is derived from it is thus applied by the poet.

Neither is it Cowper's intention to panegyrize Sir Philip Sidney's *prose*, but to satirise his *poetry*; which he archly wishes us to regard (by the adjunct he has assigned to it) as exemplifying that species of style which has been not inaptly termed "prose on horseback." Another communicant (H. G.) in the same number, relative to the occurrence of *furrow* in Gray's elegy, in an active signification, has found in my judgment, a difficulty that does not exist: since a metonymy of the effect for the cause is so trite in the language of poesy, as to require neither specimen nor comment.

D. L. S.

Dec. 16, 1807.

LETTER XIV.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

(*Concluded from p.* 487, *vol. VIII.*)

BUT it was not families only which lived upon the public purse; there were many of Queen Elizabeth's sturdy beggars, pretending diseases to which they were strangers, that they might live in idleness, upon the labour of others. When there was a house to receive

them, and a provision to supply their wants, many of them thought proper to provide for themselves. Many of the forty-seven who are now in the house, were brought there by their own indiscretions.

At Posling they now relieve 1 in 5 of their inhabitants at their own houses: at Cundall, 1 in 8,9; at Lympne, 1 in 9,5; Upper Hardes, and Horton, 1 in 34, and 35: and the remainder, from 1 in 10, to 1 in 17.

It is impossible for a stranger to say how this great disproportion arises in relieving their out-poor. Whether it be from any local circumstance, or the inattention of officers; but it is worth a serious inquiry by those who are interested in it. It is the duty of every member in society, to see that the idle and the vicious do not live upon the sweat of the industrious. The second table shews the dates of the union of the eleven parishes; the medium of each rate for three years; the sums saved at the three different periods; and the mediums paid by the six last parishes which united; which enabled them to pay off in five years, the money borrowed for building, buying furniture, utensils, and raw materials to set the poor to work. Facts like these, shew, that in the present state of society, not workhouses, but houses of correction are required, to reform the idle and the drunken, and to convince them that they are no longer to live upon the sweat of their neighbours.

It is much to be doubted, whether many of those who are so loud in their praise of the happiness to be found in a cottage, have ever entered many of them, or attended to the habits of their inhabitants; and they are as little acquainted with the rules of a well-regulated workhouse, where several parishes are incorporated under Gilbert's act. We have a proof of this gross ignorance in an author who hath offered his thoughts to the public, who says "that each parish pays the same, whether they have many or few paupers in their house; and this makes the officers send them to the parish jail, when they might have continued happy in their own cottages, with a limited assistance."

It hath also been asserted, "that workhouses are the schools where the poor have their morals corrupted, by congregating the idle, the drunken, the infirm, the dissolute, and the prostitute, under one roof." In concluding this invective against workhouses, it is further added, "that the paupers feel a diminution of every stimulus to industry and activity, whenever they enter them; and domestic habits, independence, the power of being useful, and the hopes of bettering their condition, are all for ever closed." It is also said, "in pauperism, as in slavery, the degradation of character deprives the individual of half his worth, and if we are to believe all we read, such is the infection of the air breathed in a workhouse, that it enervates the whole man to such a degree, that he seldom, if ever, regains his power and exertion. The influence of this example is so extensive, that it even infects the industrious poor, by their listening to the detail of the waste of the public establishment, and the licence and the idleness they enjoy there. This leads them to compare it with their own hard fate and hard labour, and the comparison lessens in their sight: the value of domestic comfort and personal independence insensibly diminishes in their estimation: labour is no longer sweetened by the society of a wife and children, when they are considered as a burden, and when the mind is prepared for admission into a workhouse, the useful cottager becomes a dead weight upon the public."

I will admit for a minute that the evils and the contagion of a workhouse, are as great and as extensive as the declaimers against them wish us to believe, as there can be no doubt of their having repeated their invectives till they believe them themselves; but still it is necessary to ask, whether the evils and the infections proceed from the very nature of the establishment, or from the vicious habits of the individuals, who are sent there in the last stage of moral depravity, or from the gross neglect or inattention of those who are appointed by law to superintend them, and to restrain those flagrant abuses which they describe in such dark shades in their writings.

When truth is not strictly attended to, it may be difficult to say how far error and prejudice may lead the declaimers against workhouses; for by the foregoing quotations, there does not appear to be any limits where they will stop. I am ready to acknowledge that there are some cottagers, who by industry and hard labour, bring up a family with credit to themselves, and are very valuable members of society; and when sickness, old age, and infirmities overtake them, they ought to have every reasonable indulgence which can be prudently given: and instances may happen, where a thoughtless overseer may send such a person to a workhouse; but I cannot think this to be a general practice; and if it be, it is not a sufficient reason for abolishing workhouses; for in the present state of things, it is impossible to go on without them.

They who contend so loudly to have the poor all pensioned in their own houses, have never studied the habits, nor are they acquainted with the leading feature in the general mass of the poor, nor have they considered the consequences which would immediately follow, if their system was universally adopted. Can they offer any reason why a poor man should work hard, and fare indifferently, to bring up a family, if Mr. Whitbread's provision had been established by law, and he could lawfully demand it? He certainly would not, if he found the idle and the worthless relieved, and living upon the labour of the industrious.

Mr. Whitbread's pension clause could not fail of being productive of evil, and of increasing our parochial burdens very rapidly. In petty jurisdictions, and in many towns, it would immediately be made a trafficking system. They who could influence a visitor, a guardian, or an overseer, would get their relations, their friends, and their dependants, upon the pension list; and others would get their friends on it, by bartering their votes at an election; and by this liberality with the public purse, there would be many to receive the parochial bounty, and but few to pay it.

Before we hastily adopt the wild chimeras of prejudiced persons, let us endeavour to draw our information from repeated inquiries, but more particularly from what passes under our own eye. Let us upon every opportunity, examine into the habits and dispositions of the poor, when they apply for relief; and let us further learn, whether the poor are deprived of their moral, social, and parental affections, by being sent to a workhouse; or whether they did not enter it hardened, like the nether mill-stone, to all such sensations. I have already mentioned in my former letters, the proportion between the vicious, the drunken, and the sober, and the industrious poor, who are sent to what are called the parish prisons; and if their past lives are strictly scrutinized, it will be found that a very large number of them had blunted the relish for those endearing scenes of rural happiness, so highly extolled by the pastoral poets, before they were sent from them.

When a man gives up himself to the use of intoxicating liquors, he soon relinquishes all relish for the comforts of his fire side. He grows indifferent to the social conversation of his wife, and the welfare of his children, and his only delight is in the noisy mirth of an alehouse. By the constant repetition of this practice he enervates himself, and is in every respect, both in body and mind, prepared to live upon the fruits of others' labours.

When children find, that there is no longer any dependance upon a parent for support, and see but little attention, and less regard paid them, and nothing but bad example, this gradually weakens the ties of filial affection, till it sinks into indifference; and if they dread the violent passions of a drunken parent, they will not long love or reverence him.

There are but few, either of the old or the young, who are sent to a well regulated workhouse, who have their principles more corrupted, or their morals more depraved, than when they first entered it; and there are many who are dismissed with their vigour and their activity restored, and capable of procuring a living, if they do not return to their former vicious practices.

We may knock down the old edifice, and raise a new one in its place,

at a very considerable expence to the public; but if we leave all the evils and abuses which time hath brought down to us, to increase as they hitherto have done, our trying new expedients will be like the invalid, who changes his situation, and takes his complaints with him.

If we cannot at once do all we wish, we ought to endeavour to do all we can, by stopping every existing abuse in collecting and expending money raised for the relief of the poor, and at the same time to punish those who have the power, but not the inclination to work. We may see how much there remains to do, by what hath been done in the eleven parishes mentioned in this letter, within the short space of five years; and if 1515l. can be saved in eighteen months, out of an income of 2804l. it is surely an object worth the serious attention of the legislature.

On the words "FURROW" *and* "TRAMONTANE."

SIR,

TO the enquiry of your Bath correspondent (See Nov. p. 392,) allow me to answer, that the word *furrow*, in Gray's elegy, may be explained in a satisfactory manner by a reference to other terms in the same line,—

"Their *furrow* oft the stubborn *glebe* has *broke*."

According to the most approved mode of husbandry, the fallowing of strong soil, whereby a furrow is made between every two ridges throughout a field, and which, perhaps, is the most laborious part of husbandry, seems to be here alluded to. In this operation the strong ground, or, as the poet calls it, *the stubborn glebe* is fallowed or *broken*, whence, metaphorically speaking, the *furrow* is said to have done the work. Gray had too sound a judgment to adopt a local or provincial word in the passage before us.

I agree with your Cambridge correspondent of the same date, who discusses Cowper's misapplication (perhaps misunderstanding of the signification) of the Italian word *tramontane*. But Cowper does *not* write *nonsense* when he applies this word to express *trangressing* the *bounds* of belief. The transition is easy and natural; and it is not used in a forced way.

N. B. Cowper might say, "Sidney warbler of poetic prose," without wading through the whole of Sir P. Sidney's Arcadia.

In haste, I remain, Sir, &c.

Dec. 14, 1807. W. B.

A FULL AND INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BRAZILS. *Collected from the most recent and authentic information relative to that Country.*

THE recent political events on the Continent have turned the eyes of all Europe towards this part of South America. The country to which a dethroned prince has fled for refuge, becomes an object of curiosity; the country which is expected to open a new source of commercial wealth to our merchants, becomes an object of interest; and besides these leading features, there may yet be added another, the little that has hitherto been known respecting these provinces. In every point of view, therefore, whether political, mercantile, or literary, we are confident that we shall meet the general wish of all our readers, by presenting to them the following methodical and accurate description of the Brazils.

POSITION AND LIMITS.

The immense dominions possessed by the Portuguese in South America, and comprehended under the general name of THE BRAZILS, extends from the frontiers of French Guiana, lat. 1° 30, to Port St. Pedro, S. lat. 32°, being 33 degrees and a half, or 2000 geographical miles: and the breadth from Cape St. Roque, to the furthest Portuguese settlement on the river of Amazons, called Sapatinga, equals, if it does not exceed, that extent.* This vast territory has been by some

* This admeasurement must be considered as including that portion called Portuguese Guiana: but most geographers now begin to consider Guiana, or that vast territory between the Maranon and Oroonoko, as a detached country, separated even from the Portuguese possessions in Brazil, by the prodigious flood of the Maranon. Hence the appellations of Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and French Gui-

supposed to equal Europe in size: but it should be remembered, that this last is 3300 British miles in length, by 2350. A precise line of demarcation between the Portuguese and Spanish possessions in South America, was established by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, in 1777. These boundaries are formed by a line drawn from S. E. to N. W. by which the country to the N. E. of the said boundary belongs to Portugal, and the territory on the S. W. to Spain.

DISCOVERY, SUCCESSIVE MASTERS, &c. &c.

Brazil was discovered by mere accident by Cabral, a Portugese admiral, in the year 1500. Its name is derived from the wood so called, which is mentioned by Chaucer, and was celebrated for centuries before. Cabral, standing further to the east than usual, in order to avoid the currents on the coast of Africa, was astonished with the discovery of this large part of the New Continent, and immediately sent a ship to Lisbon with the intelligence. At first the Portuguese only sent a few malefactors to Brazil; and the lands being difficult to clear, were little cultivated. But when the rich mines were discovered, more respectable settlers were allured; and the excellence of the climate and the fertility of the soil were additional attractions. The necessity of perpetual defence against the ferocious natives occasioned the division of the territory into Capitanias or Captaincies, which still exist.

In 1555, the French attempted an establishment on the coast of Brazil, but it failed, from the same causes of colonial imprudence as have always operated against them. After Brazil, with the kingdom of Portugal, had become subject to the Spanish crown, 1580—1640, the Dutch accomplished a settlement, under the celebrated Prince Maurice. In 1661, they resigned Brazil to the Portuguese, then delivered from the Spanish yoke, for eight millions of florins. These wide possessions are divided into sixteen Captaincies, or provinces, proceeding from the north to the south, viz. *Para—Maranhao—Siara—St. Catharina—Rio Grande—Iba* or *Paraiba—Tamaraca—Fernambuco—Sergippé—Bahia* or *Todos Santos—Ilheos—Porto Seguro—Espiritu Santo—Rio Janeiro—St. Vicente—Del Rey.*

In addition to these, Da Cunha, in his "Political Essay on the Commerce of Portugal," mentions the following provinces in the interior country:—*St. Paulo—Minas Geraes—Gojas Cugaba—Mato Groso.* Almost in every one of these governments, adds he, Portugal maintains a sufficient and well armed number of troops, who, as often as necessity requires, succour each other reciprocally.* Of these internal provinces, unfortunately, little is known.

RIO JANEIRO.

Of the sixteen provinces, the most remarkable is that of Rio Janeiro, which is one of the three governments into which Brazil is divided. Sugar is the chief product, though there are many mines of gold. The city of Rio Janeiro has some magnificent buildings, among which is the cathedral. The streets are broad, clean, and handsome; and the market abounds with the pot-herbs and flowers of Portugal. It is almost surrounded with gardens; and there are not less than a hundred sugar mills, though many have abandoned the business to undertake gold mines. The number of cattle and sheep in the surrounding fields is prodigious, and they make a delicate cheese, like that of Alentejo. This is now the most commercial city in Brazil, and every year a fleet richly laden sails for Lisbon. There is also a mint, in which the gold of the mines is coined, the purity of which is universally esteemed. The harbour is excellent, and not ill defended.

BAHIA.

Next to Rio Janeiro is the city of St. Salvador, or, as it is usually called, Bahia. This was once the most commercial city, but the mines in the south have conferred new importance

ana, begin to be universally admitted in the best systems of Geography.

* The Portuguese government is reputed to maintain, in Brazil, an army establishment of about 8000 regulars, and about 40,000 militia men.

on Rio Janeiro. It may still, however, be regarded as the capital city of Portuguese America. It is situated on the eastern side of the entrance of the grand bay of Todos Santos. The land at a small distance from the shore rises steeply to a high ridgy hill, on the summit of which the city is erected, with the exception of a single street that ranges parallel to the beach. The buildings are chiefly of the seventeenth century, ill constructed, and from the slightness of the materials rapidly decaying. The cathedral is large, but falling into ruin; but the college and archiepiscopal palace adjoining, are kept in thorough repair. The grand church of the ex-jesuits is by far the most elegant structure of the city. It is composed entirely of European marble, imported for the purpose, at an immense cost, while the internal ornaments are superfluously rich; the rails of the altar are of cast brass, the whole of the wood work is inlaid with tortoishell, and the grand chancel and several other communion recesses, with their respective altars, are loaded with gildings, paintings, images, &c.

The streets are confined and narrow, wretchedly paved, never cleaned, and therefore disgustingly dirty. The backs of several of them are the receptacles of filth, which, exposed to so extreme a heat, would affect severely the health of the inhabitants, but for the salubrious air that prevails in consequence of the elevated situation of the place. Some, but not many, of the superior class of inhabitants have erected for themselves large and elegant mansions, particularly in the vicinity of the town, and have appropriately fitted them up. The habitations of other individuals who are opulent, are roomy and convenient, but shabbily furnished. Viewing them from the street, they have a dull and dirty appearance; and what they thus promise from without is completely realised within. In fact, there is scarcely any country where the inhabitants are so completely neglectful of cleanliness as in Brazil. The houses belonging to tradesmen and shopkeepers are still more disgusting; instead of glazed windows they have wooden drop lattices, which want even the addition of painting to enliven or preserve them.

The troops of the city are infantry, and amount to about 5000; consisting of a regiment of artillery, three of the line, three of militia, and one of mulatto and free negroes, commanded by a field-marshall, under the orders of the governor. The pay and appointments are miserable, but the troops are well armed, Brazil being supplied by the mother country with British tower-proof musquets.

The inhabitants of the city and its suburbs are estimated at upwards of a hundred thousand; of whom thirty thousand are whites, thirty thousand mulattoes, and the rest negroes.

The government of Bahia, which is absolute, is vested in the governor-general, who has a temporary controul over all the tribunals and departments. The marine is immediately under the care of an intendant, who is appointed at Lisbon. The senate consists of four members and a president, who transact the public concerns of the city, examine weights and measures, plan public improvements, &c.

Bahia was created a metropolitan see by Pope Innocent the eleventh. The archbishop has a college and court immediately appertaining to him; and by these he rules the whole body of canonical clergy, and even the monastic orders, which are in certain points subordinate.

The revenues of the government are partly derived from the high duties laid on every sort of merchandise, both at importation and exportation. The import duties amount to full thirty per cent.; and the export ones are heavy, particularly as to the article of tobacco, which is in reality a royal monopoly. But the principal source of the government income is the produce of the diamond and gold mines, and Brazil wood, which pass solely through its hands, and are astonishingly profitable: so carefully, however, is this subject excluded from enquiry, that it is impossible to calculate the extent of profit, or form a true estimate of the value of this rich colony to the crown.

The city abounds with artificers; but manufactories are expressly forbidden, except leather and trifles. A cot-

ton-spinner who lately attempted one near Bahia was sent to Europe, and his machinery destroyed.

The province of Bahia comprises fifty leagues of coast, chiefly in the environs of the bay, and a small slip to the northward adjoining. Though one of the smallest divisions of Brazil, it is the most fertile, populous, and luxuriant, yielding invaluable riches. The chief town is Cachoeria, fourteen leagues from Bahia, most delightfully situated on the bank of a small river, and the mart for the northern gold mines, and the produce of the surrounding cultivated interior.

The country in general is cultivated even to a considerable distance inland, and is divided into very extensive plantations, many having two or three hundred slaves, with horses in proportion, to work the engenios, except in those situated where water is introduced to set in motion the sugar mills, in the machinery of which a considerable improvement has lately taken place, through the assistance of a French emigrant.

PORTO SEGURO.

This may be considered as the next province of importance. It was the first land discovered by the Portuguese in 1500, and this name of the haven was given by Cabral. The report having been spread that it contained precious stones, Tourinho proceeded by the river Dulce, and a branch of the Mandi, and afterwards by land for several leagues, till he reached a large lake; whence advancing seventy leagues further to where the river Dulce receives the Acesi, he proceeded along its banks fifty leagues, when he found heaps of stones of various shades between blue and green. The Indians told him, that in the heights they were also found of a red colour, while others contained specks of gold. At the bottom of a mountain covered with trees, and more than a league in length, were found a perfect emerald and a sapphire; and seventy leagues further, many unknown green stones, as was reported by the Indians: who added, that in another mountain, almost wholly composed of rock crystal, there were still larger stones of the same kind. Upon the return of Tourinho, the governor-general Almeida dispatched Adorno for a more exact examination; who confirmed the report, with an assurance, that on the east of the crystal mountain there were emeralds, and on the west sapphires, but they seemed immature. At this conjuncture Portugal became subject to Spain, and the discoveries were lost. The passages are now held by ferocious tribes; and these mountains have not been explored.

In entering the port the view of the country is delightful. Near the water's edge is a range of fisherman's cottages, shaded with the waving cocoa in front, and each having its adjoining orange ground. On the back of these cots the native underwood intrudes, and, intersected into numberless paths, forms ever-green groves, full of birds of rich plumage, and some of song. To the northward the land rises to a steep hill, which is ascended by a winding path; and on its summit stands the town.

The streets here are sufficiently broad, straight, but irregularly disposed: the houses are generally of one story, low and ill built; of soft clay-bricks cemented with the same, and plastered over: but they all appear dirty and wretched.

Our usual English vegetables are in this country exotics; potatoes are unknown; onions are procured from Bahia, and they are first brought from Lisbon, few being planted in Brazil. Cabbages are very uncommon.

It is stated by Mr. Lindley, in his "Authentic Narrative, &c." that "milk is totally unused by the inhabitants of this place;" and that "if a stranger enquire for it, they confine a cow during the night apart from its calf, and then take its milk." Da Cunha, on the other hand, who was bishop of Fernambuco, (one of the sixteen provinces enumerated above) and who probably had good means of being exact, says expressly, that "milk is very abundant, for the cows are so numerous, that for the most part they are slaughtered only for the sake of their skins."

The state of society is very wretched here. A general indolence pervades all ranks; and ignorance is almost universal. Employment of any sort among the females is nearly unknown. Nor is the climate to be

admitted as an excuse for this want of exertion; for many weeks are as moderate as a European September, and their winter months are generally so; even during the hot days there are intervals of cool breezes, besides some hours of every evening and morning, during which the sun's rays have but little force; and the ground is cool, from the excessive dews found within the tropics, and particularly here.

The inhabitants of Porto Seguro plume themselves on the circumstances of theirs being the immediate spot where Brazil was first discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral, who denominated the new found country Santa Cruz; but the name was afterwards altered by King Emanuel to that of *Brazil*, (i. e. *Brasas* or *Brazas*, a glowing fire or coal) from the tree *ibiripitanza* producing a rich glowing red, which was then a great novelty, and has since become of considerable value in Europe.

PRODUCTIONS OF BRAZIL.

The province of Rio Janeiro produces chiefly sugar. Bahia is extremely fertile in cotton, tobacco, and sugar. Ilheos produces abundance of Brazil wood. Para, or Grand Para, the most northern province, produces great quantities of cotton, sugar, vanilla, chocolate, and coffee; a fleet, laden with these articles, sails annually for Lisbon. The climate is extremely hot; and the woods abound with precious timber of great solidity and brilliant colours, and some trees that yield odorous balsams. The province of Espiritu Santo is chiefly productive of sugar; that of Fernambuco abounds in sugar, cotton, and Brazil wood: Siara possesses cotton, sugar, tobacco, and Brazil wood, the usual staples of the country. Of the interior provinces, little is known. Over that of *Minas Geraes* or the *General Mines*, the Portuguese affect to throw great obscurity, on account of the wealth of the mines. The town of Gojas, or Goyaz by the map of La Cruz, is about lat. 11°. 20′, on the parallel of the northern frontier of the province of Bahia. Matogroso is the most inland and the most celebrated of these provinces. According to Alcedo, the Portuguese first took possession in 1761, having discovered the richness of its gold mines by means of the missionaries; a town was erected, and a governor appointed. The land is barren, and provisions scarce and dear. The climate is hot and moist. Rio Janeiro has a decided preponderance over the other governments, since the discovery of the gold and diamond mines, about one hundred leagues to the N. W.; and the governor assumes the style of "Viceroy of Brazil." Sir George Staunton, in his account of the *Embassy to China*, p. 204, says, "that all the provinces are growing fast into opulence and importance. They manufactured of late several of the most necessary articles for their own consumption; and their produce was so considerable, that the balance of trade began to be already in their favour; and remittances of bullion were made to them from Europe, in return for their overplus of their exports beyond their imports." The same writer mentions, that the Portuguese settlers have shewn repeated symptoms of revolt from the parent country. A fearful piece of intelligence when we consider, that a fallen prince is gone to claim hereditary rights! Mr. Lindley also has the following paragraph upon this subject, which is one, that at this moment becomes highly interesting, nay important.

"I dined with a friend who has his *saloon* (the name with which they dignify their best rooms) ornamented with a set of French engravings of their late victorious generals. It was remarkable with what enthusiasm my Senhor recapitulated their exploits, and dwelt on their particular merits; deducing, perhaps, not the most liberal inferences on the occasion. This partiality for the new republicans and their principles I have long observed very general both here (Bahia), and in other parts of Brazil among the younger branches of society; who have imbibed such notions so effectually, that I should not wonder at this circumstance eventually causing a total change in their political situation. They always ridicule their subjection, and seem to be conscious that they possess the most desirable country in the world, sufficient of itself to supply all the wants of man."

COMMERCE.

Da Cunha, a Portuguese author, and bishop of Fernambuco, whom we have already quoted, has written a curious work on the commerce of the Portuguese colonies. Yet it contains little that pertains directly to this subject, but is filled with many extraneous details about the slave trade, and attempts to controvert some opinions of Montesquieu. Among other things the trade in timber is a favourite object with him; and he prefers the *negatree*, the *ipe*, the *guramirim*, and *sucupira*, which chiefly grow in Amazonia, to the strongest and best timber in Europe. Our author justly regards the agriculture as a principal consideration; and the fertility of Brazil is remarkable. The province of *Rio Grande* might alone supply a great part of Europe with wheat, hemp, and other products. Da Cunha regards this province as the richest in Brazil. It is to be regretted that the river whence it derives its name is little navigable, on account of the shoals.

That the commerce of this country is not in a very flourishing state may be expected; and it was remarked to Mr. Lindley, by a native, that Brazil, considering the number of years it has been colonized, the space it occupies, and the inhabitants it contains, exhibits the greatest deficiency of genius and curiosity perhaps on the globe.

Bahia, indeed, carries on a considerable commerce, but this is to be attributed rather to its local advantages than to the industry of its inhabitants. The chief trade is directly with Lisbon and Oporto, in which about fifty large vessels are employed that perform their voyages with great dispatch. These vessels supply the colony with European and Indian manufactures, as well as wine, flour, bacalhao, butter, Dutch cheese, salt, and other commodities; and receive in return cotton, sugar, aqua ardent (a spirituous distillation from cane juice and molasses, but different in flavour from rum), coffee, tobacco, lignum vitæ, mahogany, satin and tulip woods, a variety of gums, balsams, and medicinal roots, giving a considerable balance of profit in favour of Lisbon. The Bahians have permission to import their own slaves, and to bring, in the same vessels, different African articles, such as wax and gold dust, which they obtain in exchange for coarse printed cottons (chiefly of Lisbon manufacture), aqua ardent, and tobacco. The price of a slave in Bahia is about thirty pounds sterling.

The distant colonial, or home trade, of the Bahians, is likewise considerable and extensive; and that to the southern provinces, Rio Grande, in particular, very lucrative. The trade carried on in the immediate confines of the bay, of which a great part is inland, is astonishing. There are full eight hundred launches and sumacks of different sizes, daily bringing their tribute of commerce to the capital; tobacco, cotton, and various drugs from Cachsiera; the greatest assortment of common earthenware from Jaguaripe; rum and whale oil from Itaponca; timber from the province of the Ilheos; farinha and salt fish from Porto Seguro; cotton and maize from the river Real and San Francisco; and sugar, fine wood, and vegetables, from all quarters. Bahia, as well as Fernambuco, has a staple for cotton; and on the importation of this article in the launches and sumacks, the whole is landed at a warehouse appointed for the purpose, where it is weighed, sorted, and pressed; its quality; first, second, or inferior, marked on the bales; and then it is ready for exportation. In this general store it continues till disposed of by the owner, at the prices commonly fixed by the staplers.

The mode of conducting their commerce is by barter, notwithstanding the abundance of specie in circulation, and they credit each other to a great extent. In their dealings, a mean and knavish cunning prevails, particularly when trading with strangers; of whom they will ask for a commodity double the price they will take, while they endeavour to undervalue what they are to have in exchange by every artifice in their power.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

*** The conclusion of this interesting article will contain the population, laws, manners, and customs of the Brazilians, account of the diamond and gold mines, &c. &c.

CURIOUS CRITIQUE, ADDRESSED TO BUFFON, AND HIS ANSWER.

IN Buffon's *Partie Hypothetique* of his natural history is a memoir upon the refrigeration of the earth and the planets. This memoir, as well as all the *Partie Hypothetique* of the system of the universe and theory of the earth, experienced much opposition. Many naturalists endeavoured to refute it; but the greater part of the objections were themselves objectionable. But there was one critique, and a curious one, addressed to Buffon under the name of Madame L. B. D. V. and with the following mysterious letters.

T. E. S. A. V. L. M. O. R.

This critique was written with all the deference due to a great man, and it received the following answer. Previously, however, we shall insert the letter which occasioned it.

"March 10, 1776.

"Have pity on my ignorance, Sir; you will laugh at my observations: but still they contain doubts which I cannot resolve. They torment me; and I can be satisfied, in a perfect manner, only by yourself. No one can honour, respect, and love you more than I do; and this is natural, for no one has given me so much pleasure as yourself, nor is there any one to whom I owe so much gratitude. I owe to you, Sir, the desire of instruction which I feel; that desire was first excited by reading your immortal work. The power of your genius, which elevates me above myself, which draws me into a career so little adapted to me, has given me courage and strength to persevere in it. I shall perhaps, shortly, dare to offer you the first fruits of my labours; but I dare do more at present; I dare mention to you, Sir, not only objections, but some difficulties which stop me. Have compassion on me; come to my help, support your own work; the daughter of the eagle, I do not believe myself an eaglet; but deign to raise me for an instant upon your wings, to behold the father of light. I have seen you hovering about him, and penetrating his nature; but I have lost sight of you. You shall read what it is that staggers me: I implore your candour and your goodness. Hardly have I dared to mention my doubts; my timidity would not permit me to develope them. I said to myself, *the master will hear me, and if he deigns to instruct me, he will resolve even difficulties which at present I do not perceive.* I have the honour to be, with the most lively gratitude and the most respectful esteem, Sir, &c.

Suffer me to remain incognito: every thing bids me do it."

The author of this letter developed at length the objections which he or she seemed to regard as very important. Buffon replied in the following manner:

"Sir, or Madam, for your objections betray both the delicacy and strength of your mind, permit me to observe, 1. *That it is not in consequence of attrition that bodies become heated, and that your first inference does not at all follow my principles.*

2. *This attrition arises from the presence of circulating bodies. This action of circulating bodies is in a direct ratio of their bulk and an inverse one of their distance.*

"This is not true; for the action of circulating bodies which produces attrition, is in the ratio of their bulk and celerity. Two bodies in repose, however near they may be, will never be heated, but a body C. round which circulate with great rapidity, other bodies, will heat in proportion as the circulating bodies are ponderous, numerous, and rapid.

"As all the rest of your paper, though very ingenious, rests upon this induction, which itself is not true, I imagine that my answer will be sufficient to one who appears to have so much penetration.

(Signed) DE BUFFON."

Montbard, March 1776.

This explanation did not satisfy the gentleman or lady. A second letter, longer than the first, in which the principles established by Buffon were placed by the side of objections supposed unanswerable, was written; but it remained unreplied to. The author published it, as well as the first, in the *Journal de Phisique* for the month of Jan. 1777. "I had recourse to my master," said he, in an enclosed letter to the Abbé Rozier, editor of the Journal, "I only dared to mention some of the doubts which

stopped me; he deigned to reply to me, but his answer was not sufficient to instruct me; I wrote again, &c."

This was, in fact, the custom of Buffon. When any objections were addressed to him, or explanations demanded, he replied concisely, saying however, all that he thought necessary on the subject; but if they insisted, he put an end to an epistolary correspondence often indiscreet, and which would have occupied too much of his valuable time, by replying in such a manner as to remove the possibility of his opponent's returning to the charge. I remain, &c.

A. B.

Leicester, Jan. 4, 1808.

MR. BURDON *on the New Buildings at Downing College, Cambridge.*

HAVING lately been on a visit to Cambridge, a place endeared to me by long acquaintance, and the remembrance of past pleasures, I had expected a great treat in seeing the new buildings at Downing College: judge, therefore, Mr. Editor, of my disappointment, when I found them in every thing the reverse of what, in my opinion, they ought to be; for though at present in an unconnected and unfinished state, they are sufficiently advanced to allow a judgment to be formed of the style and mode of building which is adopted, and the advantages they will possess when they come to be used as a place of residence. Allow me then to say, that they will neither have external beauty nor internal convenience, and I will give you my reasons for this seemingly harsh and severe censure. In the first place, I believe no good reason can be given why the Grecian style of architecture has been adopted in preference to that which is vulgarly called Gothic; for though the plea of elegance and convenience may be advanced in favour of the former, it is totally destroyed by the affected simplicity of the external front, and the total sacrifice of utility to whim and caprice. But in my opinion, the style of architecture best adapted to public buildings in England, is the English style, or that which has been adopted by our ancestors in their castles, churches, and colleges, not only as possessing the greatest beauty and convenience united, but as sanctioned by the respect which we owe to their memory and munificence. Having premised these general remarks, I will now endeavour to give you a more detailed account of the buildings of Downing College in the state I saw them; but first, let me speak of the situation, which is the most unfavourable that could possibly have been chosen, and one which nothing but the most complete necessity can excuse: it is low, damp, and dirty; it is hemmed in on each side by paltry buildings, which present their worst parts to it; it is also between a jail and an hospital. I need say no more of the judgment or taste of those concerned in its adoption. The master's lodge, and the house for the professor of physic, are the two only buildings externally finished; and the first of these has a plain front of stone looking to the east: there are some few ornaments, but I do not immediately recollect of what nature. The ground floor is elevated about two feet, and has windows of ten feet in height, reach to the floor of the apartments; above there are windows of four feet, nearly square, and above these there is nothing. The sudden and striking disproportion between these two rows of windows, is a fault which totally destroys all external beauty and grandeur, for the whole height of the building is not thirty feet at the utmost. I am told that the upper apartments are like the rooms of a prison, for the windows are so high from the floor, that it is almost impossible to see out of them; and so far from the ceiling, that it will be impossible to cover the space by curtains, cornices, or any other contrivances which are usually adopted in the apartments of private houses, where the tops of the windows generally reach near the ceiling, in order to avoid the vastness of public rooms, and to give ideas of warmth and comfort.

Let me not forget to remark another singularity in this building, which by no means adds to its beauty, viz. that the upper windows are not formed by parallel lines, but the two perpendicular lines have a slight inclination to each other; this I suppose to have been borrowed from the tomb

of Hero at Agrigentum, in which there is a door, or rather window, in this shape, (*vide Wilkins's Magna Græcia.*) Though the building is now, I suppose, considerably advanced, it would, in my opinion, be the cheapest mode, cost what it will, to pull it down, and build it in the pure style of British architecture, such as prevailed in this kingdom from the time of Edward I. to Henry IV. and of which so many beautiful specimens now exist: at any rate, if it is suffered to stand, it will be a lasting monument of the conceit of the architect, and of the total want of taste and judgment in those who approved his design; for it will resemble a barrack more than a college, and be like any thing but what it ought.

I remain, &c.

W. BURDON.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
Jan. 9, 1808.

P.S. Permit me, Mr. Editor, in this place, to remark, that the gentleman who once lived at Morpeth, and the initials of whose signature agree with mine, though our residence is different, has been guilty of a mean and paltry disguise, unworthy of any man who professes himself a friend of truth and free enquiry, by not daring to publish in his own name what he dares to think on any subject of politics, religion, or literature—let him come boldly forward against the ranks of his enemies, and not sneak under the shield of another. It is enough for every man to answer for his own opinions; to father those of another, is too much to be expected from any one. I have never shewn any fear to express what I think, but I will never suffer any other man, under the cover of my name, to publish sentiments, which, even though I should approve, I will not be responsible for. I detest anonymous writers, and every species of forgery.

ANECDOTES OF ALEXIS PIRON.

IN comparing the *Metromanie** with the other dramatic works of this author, and the easy, elegant, full, and vigorous manner in which it is written, with the coarse, incorrect, and languid style of his other pieces, above all his tragedies, one would be almost tempted to think, that he was gifted with a temporary and peculiar inspiration, for the very purpose of writing Metromanie: there is no comparison between this and his other works; you would scarcely believe them to be by the same author; and this singular disproportion between the different productions of one man is not to be found in so striking a manner in any other author. We cannot designate Voltaire, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, &c. by one of their works, without committing a sort of injustice towards the rest; for the author of *Phèdre* (Racine) is also the author of *Athalie, Iphigenie,* &c. The author of *Zaire* (Voltaire) is also the author of *Alzire, Mahomet, Œdipe, Merope,* &c. The author of the *Misanthrope* (Moliere) is also the author of *Tartuffe,* &c. Piron is the author of *Metromanie,* and that is all; but that is a great deal. Not but that there is merit in some other of his pieces, but that merit is obscured and overwhelmed by loads of mediocrity. *Le reste ne vaut pas l'honneur d'etre nommé.*

There may, however, be reckoned among the productions of Piron some lively tales, and particularly some well-written epigrams; but he is not classical in this respect, as Rousseau was. His prose, in his prefaces, is often too epigrammatic.

The conversation of Piron had a still greater reputation than his writings. It was full of satire and epigram: he had the gaiety, malice, and innocence of a child. There are a thousand witty sayings of his that are cited, and some are attributed to him that do him no credit. His conversation, sparkling with wit, and hence often liable to excite alarm, inspired confidence, however, by its gaiety and the simplicity of his character. The day of the first representation and condemnation of one of his pieces, he supped with several of the actors of the theatre; and whether it was that he felt the true force of his genius, or whether

* This was a celebrated comedy, by Piron.

he sought to drown his chagrin, or that he really did not mind his ill luck, he was so rich and full in discourse, lavished forth wit with such a prodigal hand, and excited such general delight, that one of the actors sprung up, and embracing him, exclaimed, "Ah, my friend! why do you not keep some of your wit for your plays?"

It is recorded of this truly original poet, that he composed his pieces without writing them; and that he did not read, but recited from memory, to the actors, his comedy of the *Fils Ingrats*, which was therefore performed ere the author had written a line of it.

Piron had been engaged for some time in an altercation with the celebrated tragic writer Crebillon, but he never lost his esteem for him; he sent him his *Fils Ingrats*, with the following verses:

"Tout de moi vous pèse et vous choque:
Je n'ai plus d'espoir ni demi;
D'une amitié peu reciproque
Adieu le nœud mal affermi;
Mais malgré le sort ennemi
Mon homage est tel qu'il doit être:
Ne pouvant le rendre à l'ami,
Qu'au moins je le rende á mon maitre."*

It is not known what effect these verses produced upon Crebillon; but, if he were not disarmed by them, it would be a spot upon his character.

Piron was born at Dijon July 9th, 1689. He died at Paris January 21, 1773.

ON SHAKSPEARE AND JOHNSON.

SIR,

THE letter of your correspondent, in your last number, who has given some observations upon Johnson's dictionary, induces me to send you the following additional error, or rather omission, in this work. The word *moe* is not to be found in it; though I should conjecture, from the ensuing lines of Shakspeare's, that it signifies to make faces. Caliban, speaking of the various tortures that he suffers from the spirits of Prospero, says,

"Sometimes, like apes,
They *moe* and chatter at me."

TEMPEST, Act II. Scene 2.

I quote from memory, nor have I just now any edition of Shakspeare by me to ascertain whether this have been noticed by his commentators. Premising the same uncertainty as to its originality, I will also trouble you with another Shaksperian remark.

The following passage in Macbeth has been the source of much contention among the black letter gentlemen:

"My *May* of life
Is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf, &c."

Sober minds are often tempted to doubt the possibility of such intellectual blindness, as is sometimes to be found in commentators. A more beautiful, natural, and pathetic passage is scarcely to be found in English poetry, than this; and yet blundering editors would alter it! Warburton confidently says it should be "way of life," that is, my course or progress:—does not the context pronounce this emendation absurd?

"My *May* of life
Is fallen into the *sere*, the yellow *leaf*."

That is, the spring of existence has passed away, and its autumn approaches fast: but another passage from Shakspeare himself seems to proclaim the propriety of this reading: Leonato, in *Much Ado about Nothing*, when accusing Claudio of the wrongs which he has done fair Hero, exclaims,

"My lord, my lord,
"I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
"Despite his nice fence, and his active
"practice,
"His *May of youth*, and bloom of lusty-
"hood." Act V. Sc. 1.

No person can surely doubt the meaning of the former passage after reading this last; but, independently of all authority, do not the nature and pathetic tone of Macbeth's expressions sufficiently declare its propriety?

I remain, &c.

Jan. 14, 1808. X.

* We would thank any of our correspondents for a translation of these lines.

ON THE WEAKNESS OF MEN OF GENIUS, AND AUTHENTIC ANECDOTES OF BURNS.

Edinburgh, Jan. 11, 1808.

SIR,

THERE is a discovery we often make, on perusing the lives of men of genius, not unattended with a sort of malicious pleasure, that to whatever elevation of character they may have towered in their writings, in their lives they have fallen below the ordinary level of humanity.—Whether the same sensibility, which renders them so tremblingly alive to every finer impression, leaves them equally unfitted to struggle with the storms of life; or whatever be the cause, the fact is certain. A host of names could be conjured up in proof, but it is needless. Who knows not that the orator, who "fulmin'd over Greece to Artaxerxes' throne," fled like a coward from the battle his own eloquence had provoked, and was reduced to the same apology with the hero of Butler,

"Αυτος Φινγει παλιν μαχησεται"
"He who fights, and runs away,
"Lives to fight another day."

That the poet who sung so sweetly *Dulce et decorum pro patriâ mori*, left his shield behind him at the battle of Philippi? And that the father of Roman eloquence and philosophy, wept like a child in that exile which ought to have been to him a source of pride and exultation?

A poet of our own country, who will yield to none, antient or modern, in fire and native genius, will also yield to none of them in irregularity, and sometimes depravity, of conduct. Peace, however, to the memory of Burns: I wish not sacrilegiously to rake up his ashes. But the consideration that the character of eminent men belongs to posterity, and that the world has a right to be fully in possession of that character, has induced me to give some traits, that will shew him in a light in which he is not generally seen. It is usually understood, that he possessed uncommon independence of mind, and that no rank or elevation screened him from his indignation, who infringed on the share of respect to which he conceived himself entitled; and this independence he certainly did possess. It is not so generally known, however, that, to a becoming confidence in his own talents, he united a more than ordinary share of modesty; and that it was those alone whose conduct betrayed their unjust estimate of his merits, whom he was disposed to humble. He was always the first to discover merit, and to call forth its exertions in every one around him. His mind was of too elevated a cast for envy to find the smallest entrance, and he was too conscious of the intrinsic force of his own talents to stand in need of crooked auxiliaries, or the depression of another as a foil for his own exaltation.

But this independent bard, the bard who sung the charge to the troops of the patriotic Bruce, and the sublime song of Death,—will it be believed, that he was notwithstanding an arrant coward? It happened, one day, that he was present in a pretty numerous company in Dumfries, along with an exciseman of the name of Hewit, with whom he had formerly quarrelled, and to whom, naturally enough, he bore no great good will. This Hewit chose to speak of some extraordinary feats of drinking he had performed. Burns expressed his sentiments, by requesting the attention of the company to a story. "I was lately invited to a party," said he, "where, after dinner, the landlord put before each guest a glass large enough to contain the contents of a bottle, which, having filled with wine, he begged might be drunk off in a bumper. I immediately answered, 'By G—, that's more than I can swallow.'" As this was giving Hewit the lie in a pretty pointed manner, he rose up in a passion, and made towards Burns, who, pale and trembling, sheltered himself behind the ladies, and would not quit his situation, till he prevailed on a party of them to escort him home. Hewit followed him to his house, and made use of all sorts of outrageous expressions, to induce him to venture out, but all to no purpose.——On another occasion, he was called out, along with the rest of the Dumfries volunteers, in a

threatened insurrection occasioned by the high price of provisions. The mob began to disperse, and he was induced to repair in arms to the inn of the town, where it was agreed to remain for some time in readiness, to prevent further disorders, After an interval, the people began again to assemble; and when the drum beat to arms, Burns was dragged out by his companions, more dead than alive, betraying, in his every word and gesture, an apprehension about his fate, of which a child would be ashamed. I am, &c.

HELLENICUS.

ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF CICERO.

SIR,

THE philosophy of Cicero has its admirers, and many are there who regard his morality as pure; yet, in the course of an attentive perusal of his *Officiis*, I have often thought that I saw a certain accommodating spirit, a pliant submission to events (as they may affect our interest) inculcated. It does not partake of that noble steadiness, that firm undaunted rectitude which should be the aim of every man: on the contrary, it counsels a certain prevarication of conduct, which I would term duplicity. Of this character is the following, in my opinion:

"Contra officium est, majus non anteponi minori; ut, si constitueris te culpiam advocatum in rem præsentem esse venturum, atque interim graviter ægrotare filius cœperit, *non sit contra officium, non facere quod dixeris.*"—*Off. lib. I. c.* 10.

Now, Sir, in my opinion, this is a false and despicable maxim, and unworthy a high and generous mind. Let us suppose an advocate engages to plead a cause of the utmost importance to his client,—a cause on which depends his happiness, character, perhaps his life: he rests secure in the confidence he has of his counsel, and commits unhesitatingly to his hands the most precious deposit he has. On the very morning, perchance, that the trial comes on, the son or daughter of this advocate is taken suddenly and dangerously ill *(graviter ægrotare cœperit)*, and he therefore declines his attendance, and commits to utter ruin and destruction the hopes and happiness of the man whom he had pledged himself to restore to comfort and society. A man so acting, would act disgracefully, and would merit universal execration; and yet to do this, Cicero considers as right, because it is wrong not to sacrifice small to great evils *(contra officium est, majus non anteponi minori)*, that is, we must place SELF in the first rank of consideration, and to that mercenary deity sacrifice all that is manly, generous, and noble.

While upon this subject, I will advert to another passage of the same author, which shews as great a want of acuteness, as the other does of justice.

"Nihil enim est tam angusti animi tamque parvi, quàm amare divitias: nihil honestius magnificentiusque, quàm pecuniam contemnere, si non habeas."—*Ibid. c.* 20.

To despise what we have not, is often an effect of envy; and a poor man's contempt of wealth would be very suspicious. It might, indeed, argue greatness of mind, to contemn riches when in our possession, for it would be an active virtue, and therefore a real one.

I remain, &c. A. B.

Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1808.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE COMMERCE OF FRANCE WITH HOLLAND.

THE Dutch and the French were united by a treaty of commerce in the 13th century; and about the end of the 14th, the States of Holland addressed some petitions to Charles V. wherein they requested permission to trade with France, stating the benefits which would accrue to them, in being able to provide themselves with the salt, wines, cloths, and other merchandises of that country. These people (the Dutch) have always had sufficient policy to support their demands for a commercial intercourse with France by the demonstration of facts. In the year 1558, Boreel, the ambassador to France from Holland, in soliciting a renewal of the ancient alliance between the two countries, presented to the French government

a detailed statement of the merchandises carried off by the Dutch from the ports of France, and hence it appears, that, at the said epoch, the exports for Holland amounted in value to 72,000,000 francs, viz. manufactured articles 52,000,000, raw commodities 3,000,000; wines, eatables, animals, and minerals, 17,000,000 francs.

This commerce, considering the time in which it was carried on, will appear immense, the more so, if compared with the French exports for Holland at the present day, which do not amount to more to 46,000,000 francs; but it must be observed, that the Dutch, in 1558, were almost the sole navigators to France, whose productions, &c. they distributed throughout Germany and most of the northern countries; whereas, since that period, those very nations have themselves found the way to carry on a direct traffic with France. In consequence, therefore, of its commercial dependence upon Holland, France found herself obliged, in 1662, to renew the alliance with that country, which Colbert favoured, by his adjustment of the customs in 1664. In 1667, however, he raised the duties upon all such Dutch merchandises as he thought France did not stand in absolute need of. In 1671, the Dutch prohibited, under pain of confiscation, the importation of the wines and manufactures of France into their ports. Hereupon, Colbert adopted measures to counteract the pernicious tendency which this sudden cessation of intercourse between the two nations might have, in regard to France, at a time when the latter had not sufficient merchant ships of her own to export her commodities. The measures alluded to consisted in an invitation and promise of encouragement to such Hamburghese, Danes, and Swedes, as would frequent the French ports; but by the peace of Nimeguen, every thing returned to its original channel, and the Dutch regained their superiority in respect to the commerce of France. The feuds of William III. and Louis XIV. overwhelmed the industry of both nations with calamity. The pride of Louis was in no wise inferior to the hatred of William, who, at Augsburg, leagued with all Europe against France. The prohibitions with respect to Dutch produce and manufactures were re-issued in 1688, and the Dutch retaliated, by excluding from Holland French wines and brandy. These hostile proceedings were retarded, in 1699, by the peace of Ryswick, when a decree very favourable to the produce and manufactures of Holland was issued, and which was a happy medium between those of 1664 and 1667.

The war of the Spanish succession again broke the intercourse, which was not renewed till the peace of Utrecht, 1713. So many detriments to the commerce of the two nations, in the space of half a century, necessarily tended to weaken the ties which existed between France and Holland. In fact, at the end of the reign of Louis XIV. the amount of the French exports for Holland appeared to have decreased more than one half what they were previously to the administration of Colbert. This, on the whole, was not so injurious to France as may be imagined; for, in proportion as her connexion with Holland decayed, that with the other northern nations increased. The amount of the exports for Holland, at the period just mentioned, was 30,700,000 francs, viz. manufactures 2,300,000, raw commodities 6,000,000; wine, West India sugar, and Levant coffee, 22,400,000. At the time of the revolution, the exports amounted to 46,000,000 francs. The imports at the end of Louis XIV's. reign amounted to the sum of 12 million, and at the epoch of the revolution to 33,100,000 francs. From these statements it will appear, that the commerce between France and Holland has experienced a sensible increase within the last seventy years; but, at the same time it is to be remarked, that the purchases made by the French in Holland are nearly three times as great as they were at the end of Louis XIV.'s reign. The commodities sent by the Dutch to France are, linens, raw and spun cotton, spices of all sorts, sugar-candy, drugs, fine wools, horse hair, horns, dyes, writing pens, diamonds, pearls, madder, gall nuts, gums, alum, vitriol, pew-

ter, lead, tin, copper, steel, iron, pots and other utensils of iron, stoves for distilleries and for the colonial sugar-houses, brass wire, quicksilver, sulphur, tanned hides, Russian skins, flax, hemp, flax seed, cables, cordage, sail-cloth, masts, yards, beams, rosin, pitch, tar, tallow, candles, cheese, butter, salted and smoked salmon and herrings, whale oil and fins, linseed oil, musk, ambergris, coral, puncheons, pipes, ashes, bees and white wax, wax candles and tapers, starch, decanters, fine and coarse thread, porcelain, tea, chocolate, cowries, all sorts of mercery for the Guinea trade, tapestries, fire-arms, gunpowder, bullets, shells, and other military stores. In return, Holland procures from the different parts of France, viz. from *Paris*, gold, silver, and silken stuffs, damasks, table linen, millinery, ribbons, gloves, fans, toys, and books; from *Rouen*, linen cloth, laces, woollen and silken hosiery, mercery, hardware, woad, cards for clothiers, drinking glasses, apples, pears, cyder, and confectionary; from *Dieppe*, laces, glass, mercery, ironmongery, combs and snuff-boxes of horn; from *Caen*, paper; from *Orleans*, wines, brandy, saffron, and camlets; from *St. Malo*, paper, calf-skins, millstones, honey, grain, raw sugar, and several Indian and Spanish merchandises; from *Nantes*, cloths, honey, saffron, wines, brandy, plums, sugar, indigo, &c.; from *Rochelle*, wines, brandy, salt, cork, wood, and paper; from *Cognac*, brandy; from *Bourdeaux*, wines, brandy, vinegar, chesnuts, plums, cork wood, honey, saffron, turpentine, &c.; from various other parts of France, feathers, laces, taffetas, olives, capers, anchovies, Levant merchandises, Italian ditto, Angora goats, and camels' hair, &c. &c.

The balance of trade is generally about 12,000,000 francs in favour of France.

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM ALEXANDER POPE *(never before published)*.

DEAR SIR,

London, Jan. 21, 1741.

IT is impossible for me to tell you how warmly I wish your amendment and Recovery; and how anxious I have been, and am when I am under any Incertainty of your Condition, while it continues so doubtful. It was a Concern to me not to See you the day before I left Bath, tho I should have felt Pain in taking leave of you. I thank your Son for your Letter he sent me, which gives me more and more hopes. I beg to hear weekly at least how you advance. Every one who knows you shews great Interest in your Welfare, and solicitude for it. It will be a kindness to them all to give me the opportunity of telling them any good news of you. Dear Sir, be assured I desire nothing so much, and that no man can be more your faithful or with more esteem

Ever affectionate Servant,

A. POPE.

To John Brinsden, Esq. at Mr. Cleland's in Bath.

DEAR SIR,

I SHOULD often wish to enquire of your Father's and my Friend's state, but that I constantly know it from the accounts sent to the Family in town, where I diligently call myself when in London, and send, when out of it. And your own kind letters give me yet a more satisfactory account. The last both from Them, and from you, almost rid me of the fears I confess I could not but entertain all along; for if the *Surgeons*, after so much Experience as they have had of the process of his Case, do now think him in a fairer way than ever (as you tell me) I can lay a greater stress upon their opinion than I could upon that of any *Doctor* whose helps in such a case are of a slower and therefore more uncertain operation. Pray let my dear friend know, there is no man whose Welfare at this time gives me half the Concern that his does, and that there is no one Scheme of my future life, which would be a Greater Joy to me, than to take that Journey with him abroad, if it please God to enable him to make it. I desire him to write word so to our Great Friend*, whose health I hear just now is not so good as I wish it, I'm told he has had his Bileous

---

* Lord Bolingbroke.

Ague again. I have nothing to add but my thanks for yours, and my desires of the Continuance of your Informations, especially if they continue so favourable, and so pleasing, to Sir,

Your very affectionate,
March 15, humble Servant,
1741. A. POPE.

To the Rev. Mr. Ch. Brinsden
at
Bath

MR. BATES TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

BY the favor of a neighbour of mine, I sometimes get a peep at your monthly publication; and I am sorry to find, in your Number for December last, that my foolish modesty, in signing only the initials of my name, should have caused an unpleasant mistake. You will oblige me by inserting this public acknowledgment in your next. The initial letters of Mr. W. Burdon's name and mine being the same, and an exact similarity of hand-writing, induced you to attribute my attempt to vindicate Milton from the charge of blasphemy, to the pen of that gentleman. I am not a little gratified by the credit that must redound to me from your appearing to persist in the opinion you had formed, viz. that the speculation alluded to is really the composition of that gentleman. I must, however, in justice to him, waive modesty, and acknowledge myself the author of it, and do here subscribe my name and place of abode. I am sorry to find that Mr. W. Burdon disclaims what I had presumed he possessed—a veneration for the scriptures. I wish that that respectable gentleman, who, I hear, bears an excellent character in his neighbourhood, thought as I do about religion. It is not only a tie between God and man, but the great bond of civil union; and what, more than reason, distinguishes men from brutes. Lest you should suppose from the similarity of our hand-writing, that it is Mr. Burdon himself who now addresses you, I send this communication through the medium of an amanuensis. W. BATES.

Hatfield Farm, near Morpeth,
Jan. 12, 1808.

The Editor is happy in being able to insert the above letter: an avowal so candid will, it is hoped, do away every unpleasant impression upon Mr. Burdon's mind. To Mr. Bates we must observe, that we did not persist in the idea of the letter on the "Blasphemy of Milton" being Mr. Burdon's, after that gentleman's public disavowal. The letter from Mr. Burdon, in the present number, which contains a postscript relative to this business, was printed before the arrival of Mr. Bates' letter; or, perhaps, in suppressing that postscript, we should but have anticipated the wishes of Mr. Burdon himself.

MR. COBBETT AND THE LEARNED LANGUAGES.

SIR,

THE letter of Attalus, in your last Number, p. 495, "On the Learned Languages," recalled to my recollection "the gauntlet of defiance" thrown down by Mr. Cobbett, some months since, and to which your correspondent cursorily alludes. I remember the agitation of the question at that time, and took some interest in it. I remember too the haughty boast made by Mr. Cobbett, that he would, in a certain number of columns of his Register, confute all that could be advanced by the two Universities, and indeed the whole kingdom, in favour of the study of the learned languages. This was a mighty assertion, and one that excited some curious expectations. Not that it was supposed Mr. Cobbett could ably discuss a question he was ignorant of; for, whatever credit his partizans may allow him in political abuse, the world would give him but small pretensions to any judgment in literature. But it was thought there would be some amusement to see how so daring a challenge would be executed. Mr. Cobbett had publicly pledged himself to perform a certain task, and his readers and the public waited to behold the performance. Vain expectation! As far as I can learn, he has never written a line upon the subject! This is like a man who bullies you at the theatre, challenges you, and then gives you a false card of address. If he had any sense of shame, he would at least have attempted to make good his bragging, or have acknowledged its silliness

but perhaps he thought that by letting the question quietly drop, his own disgrace would be forgotten.—No: the pages of the Universal Magazine shall record his foolish presumption, and its ridiculous consequences with regard to himself.

Coventry, I remain, &c.
Jan. 7, 1808. A LINGUIST.

MEMOIRS *of* HENRY KIRKE WHITE, *of Nottingham, late of St. John's College, Cambridge.*

THERE has not arisen, in modern times, a character so truly interesting as the lamented subject of the present article. Burns and Chatterton command respect to their genius; but lose it for themselves. High-gifted, endowed with powers towering above the common track of intellect, we gaze upon them as something more than human; but when we turn from the poet to the man, we sigh to behold so little concord between the heart and mind. Not so with the amiable Kirke White: we admire, we idolize the poet; we love and reverence the man—if man he may be called; nipt in the very bloom of youth, and when fame was just ready to shed the honours o'er him for which he longed so ardently. Born with a genius of uncommon character, inspired with an ardour for learning, which nothing but death could overcome; gifted with a heart full of the mild and liberal virtues; who does not sorrow for his early fate?

Mr. Southey has taken upon himself the affectionate office of collecting what was yet unpublished of this extraordinary youth, and prefixing to the whole a "Life" of him. No man was better qualified for the office, for he could sympathise with the sorrows of genius: no man could have executed it better. We had originally allotted the consideration of these volumes to our critical department, but we found that the limits of that part of our work would not suffer us to do justice to our readers, to our own feelings, to Mr. Southey, and to the memory of Henry! We shall therefore briefly detail the events of his life, and present some specimens of his genius, both from his published and, till now, unpublished poetry.

Henry Kirke White was the second son of John and Mary White, and was born in Nottingham, March 21, 1785. His father is a butcher. From his third to his fifth year, Henry learned to read at the school of a Mrs. Garrington; "whose name, unimportant as it may appear," says Mr. Southey, "is mentioned, because she had the good sense to perceive his extraordinary capacity, and spoke of what it promised with confidence." At a very early age his love of reading became conspicuous. "I could fancy," says his eldest sister, "I see him in his little chair, with a large book upon his knee, and his mother calling—'Henry, my love come to dinner;' which was repeated so often without being regarded, that she was obliged to change the tone of her voice before she could rouse him."

When Henry was about six, he was placed under the Rev. John Blanchard, who kept at that time the best school in Nottingham. Here he learned writing, arithmetic, and French. When he was about eleven, he one day wrote a separate theme for every boy in his class, which consisted of about twelve or fourteen. It was deemed a happy circumstance that he was at so good a school; yet it was not so advantageous to him as it might have been; for one whole day in each week, and his leisure hours on the others, were employed in carrying the butcher's basket. Some difference at length arose between his father and Mr. Blanchard, in consequence of which Henry was removed.

He was next placed under the care of Mr. Shipley, who soon discovered that he was a boy of quick perception and very great talents. About this period he began to exercise his talents; and wrote what he called *School Lampoons*; but these he afterwards destroyed. One of the poems written at this period has been preserved, and Mr. Southey has inserted it in the volumes now before us: its title is, "On being confined to School one pleasant morning in spring." It was written at the age of thirteen, and betrays all that tenderness of thought and sweet melancholy of disposition, that so peculiarly marked his character.

It was now resolved to breed him up to the hosiery trade, the staple manufacture of his native place; and at the age of fourteen, he was placed in a stocking loom, with the view, at some future period, of getting a situation in a hosier's warehouse. "During the time that he was thus employed," observes Mr. Southey, "he might be said to be truly unhappy; he went to his work with evident reluctance, and could not refrain from sometimes hinting his extreme aversion to it; but the circumstances of his family obliged them to turn a deaf ear." What were his feelings at this time (in his fourteenth year), may be known from the following lines, in an Address to Contemplation: and let it be remembered, that he who could produce such, was confined to the drudgery of mere mechanical operation:—

"Thee do I own, the prompter of my joys,
The soother of my cares, inspiring peace;
And I will ne'er forsake thee.—Men may rave
And blame and censure me, that I don't tie
My ev'ry thought down to the desk, and spend
The morning of my life in adding figures
With accurate monotony, that so
The good things of the world may be my lot,
And I might taste the blessedness of wealth:
But oh! I was not made for money getting;
For me no much respected plum awaits,
Nor civic honor, envied.—For as still
I tried to cast, with school dexterity,
The interesting sums, my vagrant thoughts
Would quick revert to many a woodland haunt
Which fond remembrance cherished, and the pen [tur'd,
Dropt from my senseless fingers as I pic-
In my mind's eye, how, o'er the shores of Trent,
I erewhile wandered with my early friends
In social intercourse. And then I'd think
How contrary pursuits had thrown us wide,
One from the other, scattered o'er the globe:
They were set down with sober steadiness,
Each to his occupation. I alone,
A wayward youth, misled by fancy's vagaries,
Remain'd unsettled, insecure, and veering
With every wind to every point of the compass.
Yes, in the counting-house I could indulge
In fits of close abstraction;—yea, amid
The busy bustling crowds could meditate
And send my thoughts ten thousand leagues away
Beyond the Atlantic, resting on my friend.
Aye, Contemplation, ev'n in earliest youth
I woo'd thy heavenly influence! I would walk
A weary way, when all my toils were done,
To lay myself at night in some lone wood,
And hear the sweet song of the nightingale.
Oh, these were times of happiness, and still
To memory doubly dear; for growing years
Had not then taught me—man was made to mourn;
And a short hour of solitary pleasure
Stolen from sleep, was ample recompence
For all the hateful bustles of the day.
My op'ning mind was ductile then, and plastic,
And soon the marks of care were worn away,
While I was swayed by every novel impulse,
Yielding to all the fancies of the hour.
But it has now assumed its character,
Mark'd by strong lineaments, its haughty tone,
Like the firm oak, would sooner break than bend.
Yet still, Oh Contemplation! I do love
To indulge thy solemn musings; still the same
With thee alone, I know to melt and weep!
In thee alone delighting. Why along
The dusky track of commerce should I toil,
When with an easy competence content,
I can alone be happy; where with thee
I may enjoy the loveliness of nature,
And loose the wings of fancy! Thus alone
Can I partake of happiness on earth,
And to be happy here is man's chief end,
For to be happy he must needs be good.

His mother was the tender and affectionate friend to whom he opened all his hopes, and told all his cares. To her he said he could not bear the thoughts of spending seven years of his life in spinning and folding up stockings; he wanted something to *occupy his brain*, and he should be wretched if he continued longer at this trade, or indeed in any thing except one of the learned professions. At length, after overcoming a variety of obstacles, he was fixed in the office of Messrs. Coldham and Enfield, attornies and town clerks of Nottingham. As no premium could be given with him, he was engaged to serve two years before he was articled, so that, though he entered this office at fifteen, he was not articled till the commencement of the year 1802.

On his thus entering the law, it was recommended to him by his em-

ployers, that he should endeavour to obtain some knowledge of Latin. He had now only the little time which an attorney's office, in very extensive practice, afforded; yet, under every difficulty, he persevered, and soon made himself acquainted with this language, and added to it some knowledge of Greek. He used to exercise himself in declining Greek nouns and verbs, as he was going to and from the office. Afterwards he acquired something of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; nor was he ignorant of astronomy, chemistry, and other branches of knowledge. It may be wondered how he got so much; but every moment, when free from business, even at his meals, he was pursuing his studies. He was passionately fond of music, and could play very pleasingly by ear on the piano forte, composing the bass to the air he was playing. He had a turn for mechanics, and all the fittings up of his study were the work of his own hands.

At a very early age, soon after he was taken from school, he was ambitious of being admitted a member of a literary society, then existing at Nottingham: he was at first rejected on account of his youth, but by the intercession of a friend he was at last admitted. He next gained some prizes (a silver medal, globes, &c.) in the *Monthly Preceptor*, for the best answers to certain questions therein proposed, and afterwards corresponded with the *Monthly Mirror*. His communications to this work procured him the acquaintance of Mr. C. Lofft (well known for his *profound* criticisms on Bloomfield); his encouragement, together with that of another gentleman, induced him to prepare a little volume of poems for the press, towards the close of the year 1802. It was his hope, (as he himself states in the preface), that this publication might, either by the success of its sale, or the notice which it might excite, enable him to prosecute his studies at college, and fit himself for the church.

Henry was strongly advised to obtain some patroness for his book; but whoever was the adviser, shewed his own ignorance of genius and a feeling mind. The Countess of Derby was first applied to, but she declined it, sending at the same time a two pound note, as her subscription to the work. The Duchess of Devonshire was then tried, and the manuscript was left at Devonshire-house. Some time elapsed, and no notice was taken, and it was at last with some difficulty that his brother, Neville White, was able to get it back again. A letter was then tried, and permission finally obtained: the work was published, dedicated, bound in morocco, and sent, and not a word was ever deigned in reply! This was a lesson for those weak beings who advised the measure.

The work was reviewed by the Monthly Review, in a manner which Mr. Southey has exposed and censured with just indignation. How fallen must the writer of that article be in self-estimation, when he considers his own purblind attempts to degrade the genius of one, destined, in so short a period, to command the admiration of all! Among these poems, so ignorantly criticised, was the following, which alone, had the rest been really trash, might have proclaimed the author's inspiration:—

TO THE HERB ROSEMARY.

SWEET scented flow'r! who art wont to bloom
On January's front severe;
And o'er the wint'ry desart drear
To waft thy waste perfume;
Come, thou shalt form my nosegay now,
And I will bind thee round my brow,
And as I twine the mournful wreath,
I'll weave a melancholy song,
And sweet the strain shall be, and long,
The melody of death.

Come, funeral flow'r! who lov'st to dwell
With the pale corse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desart gloom
A sweet decaying smell:
Come, press my lips, and lie with me,
Beneath the lowly alder tree,
And we will sleep a pleasant sleep;
And not a care shall dare intrude,
To break the marble solitude,
So peaceful and so deep.

And hark! the wind-god, as he flies,
Moans hollow in the forest trees,
And sailing on the gusty breeze,
Mysterious music dies!
Sweet flow'r! that requiem mild is mine,
It warns me to the lonely shrine,
The cold turf altar of the dead;
My grave shall be in yon lone spot,
Where as I lie, by all forgot,
A dying fragrance thou wilt o'er my ashes shed.

 [*To be continued.*]

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus, justitiam."

STRUGGLES THROUGH LIFE, *exemplified in the various Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, of Lieutenant* JOHN HARRIOTT, *formerly of Rochford, in Essex; now resident Magistrate of the Thames Police.* 2 vols. 1807.

WE have read these volumes with more than common interest; we have been amused and instructed by them; and we have risen from the perusal with a pleasing impression of the author's character. The first volume, though stamped with every appearance of truth, yet abounds so in adventure, that we were scarcely less amused than when we first read Roderick Random. Mr. Harriott is a lively and unaffected narrator of facts; and describing his own personal adventures he throws an air of sincerity over them, well calculated to bespeak the favour of the reader. Some of the anecdotes, however, which he relates, appear to have received the embellishments of narration: we do not question the basis, but we suspect that much of the ornaments and part of the superstructure have been added by way of giving unity to the whole. Such we imagine to be the case with the anecdote related at p. 191, vol. I.; nor do we wish to insinuate that therefore Mr. H. is censurable: no man ever yet related an event precisely as it happened: for, in fact, few events happen in such a manner as to possess an interest in relation: and when a lapse of years intervenes between the occurrence and the recital, we remember only the leading and general circumstances, and add at pleasure whatever may tend to heighten the effect without destroying the verisimilitude.

The work is dedicated to his children and grand-children, and here, therefore, no flattery can be suspected. His motive for publication he states to have been to meet their wishes; and he published for himself, because no bookseller should suffer by its failure. These were scruples that do honour to him; but we think the event will prove that they were groundless.

The tenor of the "Introduction" excited at first some degree of doubt upon our minds as to the authenticity of these "Struggles:" it is written as a man would write who has boldness enough to descend to deceit, but not resolution to palm it upon others: it fluctuates between half reasons why it should be believed, and why it should not. This doubt was somewhat increased too by a circumstance which we think wrong: Mr. Harriott never gives the names of persons with whom he has any dealings, but only their initial letter, though perhaps they are ministers or secretaries to public bodies, and where of course such concealment was nugatory; if concealment were wished. In the progress of the work, however, every feeling of doubt vanished.

In relating the events and feelings of his childhood, Mr. Harriott has fallen into an error, not very easy to be avoided: he has transferred the thoughts of manhood to the era of infancy. (See p. 5, vol. I.) The human mind may sometimes outstrip the course of years; but it is difficult to fall back to the simplicity of infancy.

Our author's first bias for travelling was excited by reading Robinson Crusoe, and he went to sea when he was little more than thirteen, as midshipman, on board a man of war. There is an unaccountable omission of dates throughout the whole work, so that we know not when this happened; but from this period, however, our author underwent various adventures in each quarter of the globe. To attempt to detail occurrences so multifarious would only prove the folly of the undertaking: but, as a specimen of our author's mode of narration, we select the following "Adventure in Corsica."

"When ordered home to England, most of us quitted the Mediterranean

seas, where we had been cruising so long, with regret.

"On sailing from Leghorn the last time, we ran close in with Corsica, and were so long becalmed as to hoist our boat out and send it ashore for the chance of procuring live stock, eggs, wine, and fruit, though but few houses were visible.

"I was one of the party. We landed in a small cove; and, leaving two hands to take care of the boat, ascended a long sloping hill, at the top of which was a high stone wall, over which hung large clusters of tempting grapes.

"We went on to the left, in hopes of finding an entrance or some house. There was no pathway, but we walked nearly a quarter of a mile until we came to a large old mansion, where we gave a loud halloo. Some women and children soon appeared; but, on seeing such outlandish figures, as no doubt we appeared to them, they ran in faster than they came out. In a few minutes, however, two male animals made their appearance, in a dress nearly resembling what we may picture to ourselves of Robinson Crusoe and his man. They were father and son, dressed in jackets and a kind of short trowsers, made of goats skins, with the hair outwards, tied with thongs, and hanging rather loose. In a belt round their waist they had each a pair of large pistols, with a long snig-a-snee knife at their sides. The father had large mustachios, and the only things of modern appearance were their Leghorn chip hats.

"As soon as the old man saw us, he exclaimed, 'Ah! Signor God dam, John Anglis!' We soon became acquainted. He was a goat-herd and swine-herd, and frequently took his goods to Leghorn for sale; where, often seeing English sailors, and having become acquainted with their general character, he seemed no way displeased at our visit, especially when he learned our errand.

"We found we were too far off from any village or place to purchase wine, or any thing else but hogs and goats; and, not to go back quite empty, we went with him to bargain for a few hogs. His son went out and whistled a considerable number of them into a large enclosure; during which time he himself regaled us with a flaggon or rather calabash or two of common wine, while every female and child in the house continued prying and looking at us as great curiosities.

"We accompanied the herdsman, who continued equipped just as we saw him at the first. The grunters appeared familiar enough with him and his son, as they walked about in the midst of them, but they eyed and were as shy of us as the old man's family within doors; both looking on us, no doubt, as the strangest animals they had ever seen.

"Having agreed for the price by weight, as they were, and pointed out one as about the size and condition that would suit best, we were not a little surprised to see the old herdsman take out one of his long pistols, and, cocking it, he instantly shot the hog dead, and his son as directly drew his snig-a-snee and cut the animal's throat across, so as to half separate his head from the body. The father, loading his pistol again, desired us to point out others, when we informed him we wanted to take them on board alive. Selecting such as we liked, they were separated from the rest and secured by a bass-rope, tying them to each other by one leg and by the snout. We agreed likewise to take the dead hog, on their conveying it to the boat, and by the weight of that to pay for the others. Examining the hog to see how it was shot, we found the ball entered just under the ear, and were told that both he and his son could as readily and correctly shoot any number of them.

"We enquired to whom the long high wall belonged, and whether it was in our power to get any of those fine grapes we had seen. He said, the wall enclosed large grounds, belonging to a great signor, who was very proud and surly, and doubted whether he would part with any if we applied; and that it was a considerable distance round to the mansion, the contrary way to that which we had come.

"As it would take up some time to get the porkers to the boat, we resolved to try and set off for that purpose; but, coming again within sight of the luscious fruit, we thought, if we helped ourselves, it might save a

deal of trouble, provided any one could be hoisted high enough to reach them.

" Being as light and active as any, I was appointed the climber, and my ladder was formed thus: on the shoulders of two, that stood on the ground, was hoisted a third, who with his arms rested against the wall. Climbing upon his shoulders, I reached the top; and, plucking such bunches of the grapes as were within reach, I dropped them down. Could we have been content with gathering them thus, by removing my ladder, &c. in all probability we should have escaped unperceived with our plunder: but, having hold of a stout branch of the vine, I made a spring and climbed to the top of the wall. The inside appeared more like a wilderness than a garden, but I could see various fruit-trees in all directions, such as oranges, pomegranates, prickly pears, figs, &c. with a great quantity of grapes; the latter seemingly cultivated at a distance from the wall and kept low. The few, that were against the wall, appeared to have grown there by chance.

" Perceiving that it would not be difficult to get down by the vine on the inside, and up again, I acquainted my shipmates with the prospect I had of the land of promise, if any of them were disposed to accompany me, by fetching a rope from the boat, the end of which I could fasten to the vine for them to climb up by on the outside. Two of them took what grapes I had thrown down to the boat, and soon returned with a rope.

" In the mean time I gathered and dropped a considerable quantity more, talking and laughing with my brother officer below, of the advantage I should have if any beautiful dulcinea were to make her appearance and claim the assistance of such a knight, to relieve her from the durance of so vile a Goth.

" The design was, for three more to climb over the wall; and, when we had thrown over as many oranges, &c. as we liked, to return and convey all to the boat, which, from the vicinity of the fruit trees to the part of the wall we were at, and not discovering any thing like a building near, we concluded would soon be accomplished.

" I had but just fastened the rope, when I heard a rustling kind of noise behind me. I turned my head, and discovered several of these Robinson Crusoe looking fellows, creeping slowly along, bent almost to the ground, with each of them a cursed snig-a-snee in their hands. Concluding they would have to climb over the wall after me, I slipped down the rope in a moment: then, telling my comrades that there was a legion of devils at our heels, just broke from the herd of swine, we all scampered away like brave thieves, both ashamed and afraid of what we were doing. Hearing them shout, we turned our heads, and were surprised to find them pursuing us, before we thought they could well have got over the wall. It was now the devil take the hindmost, or every one for himself.

" Our boatmen, observing the chace, thought something must be wrong; and, while shoving the boat on shore to receive us, got the fire-arms that were in the boat in readiness. Being among the foremost of the runaways to jump into the boat, I snatched up a musquet and fired it over the heads of the pursuers, who were drawing near to those a-stern of me: this very effectually checked their farther pursuit, and we found ourselves all safe in the boat.

" Had we been acting in a right cause, we should not have run away until we had fairly tried our strength with the enemy; as it was, we plainly shewed how soon the bravest may be converted into cowards, by doing what cannot be justified.

" We could now, in return, have driven them back and brought away the stolen property; but we recovered our wits with our arms, and, forbearing to fire when we could have made fatal execution among them, (though strongly called upon so to do by those who had been closest pressed by them) we convinced them by relanding that we were not afraid.

" Soon after this, our swine-herdsman and son made their appearance with the hogs; and, joining our pursuers, after a short conversation they came forward, and every thing was explained to their satisfaction as a

mere sailor-like, unmeaning, frolic. Yet they made no scruple of saying they would have slain every one whom they could have overtaken.

"We learned, likewise, that there was an old gateway in the wall, on the right hand, which we had not seen, by which they came so quick upon us. We farther understood that the discovery of our being there was by a vigneron, or vine-dresser; who, being much frightened at seeing me on the wall, talking in a strange language, crept away to give the alarm. Nor did they hesitate to say, that, had they been fortunate enough to kill one or more such heretics as the Anglis were said to be, their priests (as we understood afterwards) would have well rewarded them."

In America our author took up his residence for some months among the savages, to ascertain experimentally the superiority of civilized and uncivilized life: he returned from them, by no means in favour with Rousseau's system. Chapter XLVIII. of Vol. I. we think Mr. Harriott would have done well to suppress: it is highly indelicate.

On his return to England from India, he purchased a sunken island on the Essex coast for forty pounds, which he succeeded in embanking from the sea, produced crops upon it, and obtained the gold medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences; but fortune frowned on his honest and manly efforts: a fire consumed his dwelling house; and a few months afterwards, the sea swallowed up the remainder of his little hard-earned property! His case excited considerable attention at the time, and many of the nobility and gentry subscribed for his relief. The whole account of this business is highly interesting.

Mr. Harriott now resolved to make an attempt in America as an agriculturist; and the second volume contains much interesting information acquired by him during his varlous travels through the different states, for the purpose of acquiring a correct knowledge of the country. His picture of American society, and his account of the price of provisions, &c. are a strong, but a true contrast to the exaggerated and Utopian descriptions which some travellers have thought proper to give. Mr. Harriott was attentively employed upon gaining exact statements upon this subject, and he supports his assertions by the confessions of Dr. Priestley and others, that America is far from what it is pretended to be in any respect.

At p. 54, Mr. H. informs us, that in New England the women and girls walk about without shoes or stockings; and adds, "yet there is a modest behaviour which precludes any loose ideas and expectations which this appearance, in conjunction with the rosy bloom of health, might otherwise excite." We smiled when we read this passage: the writer of this article has been in various parts of Scotland, where this custom also prevails: but for his part, the sight of brawny, naked, and dirty feet, excited few "loose ideas or expectations:" on the contrary, it invariably gave him disgust.

Our readers probably know that it is no uncommon thing for judges, and generals, and colonels, to keep inns and taverns in America: the war for freedom called them forth, and peace returned them to their obscurity. The following anecdote will illustrate this:—

"We stopped at Judge Sterling's to refresh our horses. Hearing that he was first judge of the county, I doubted whether it was a tavern, until my fellow traveller called for cider, which the judge readily drew for him. His appearance, in point of dress, was so singularly grotesque, in contrast to the dignity of his office, that I could not refrain minuting it down while he was waiting on his customers during the short stay we made. His hair was matted like a mop, and looked as if no comb had entered it for months past; he had on a ragged brown greasy jacket, the sleeves of which appeared to have been torn off; dirty canvas trowsers, no stockings, and very thick shoes tied with leather thongs. In a breast button-hole of his jacket was a short tobacco-pipe, completely japanned with smoke: this last article was a constant appendage to every Dutch settler I met, as well as to Judge Sterling.

"A story was circulated of him, and told me afterwards by so many of the

settlers in that part of the country, that I entertain no doubt of the truth. A poor fellow, from New England,* had passed that way several times in search of a settlement; and, stopping to dine and refresh himself at the judge's house on a Sunday, desired to know what he had to pay. His host made out the account for meat and drink as a tavern-keeper, adding, as a magistrate, the small fine of six shillings for travelling on a Sunday without a pass. In vain poor Yanky pleaded poverty, and urged the constant frequenting of his house as he journeyed to and fro. The judge could not acquit his conscience without fining him. Entreaties being in vain, Yanky desired his honour to grant him a pass, or possibly the next magistrate might fine him again. To this there was no objection; but, not writing very distinct or readily himself, he told Yanky to write and he would sign it. Yanky obeyed, and wrote an order for twenty pounds on Sterling's merchant, a storekeeper, living a few miles on the road he had to travel, knowing him to be Sterling's banker from messages he had formerly carried from the judge to the merchant. Sterling asked if he had taken care to make the pass strong enough; Yanky guessed it would do, and the judge signed it. But, a few days after, his honour calling on the merchant, found to his cost he had signed a *pass* for twenty pounds in lieu of a *pass* for his Sunday friend. In the first heat of passion, he exclaimed, 'It is that d—d Yanky-pass;" which he explained to his banker, and this created a laugh at his worship's expense that will last his life."

Mr. Harriott was at last convinced that America would not answer his purpose, and he returned once more to England. After some time, he projected the Thames Police, an excellent institution; and, with the assistance of Mr. Colquhoun, succeeded in obtaining the approbation of government. With that gentleman Mr. Harriott was appointed to act in 1798; and the great benefit of the plan becoming more and more manifest, after two years, government thought proper to pass an act making the institution permanent, with an allowance of 8000*l.* per annum for its support.

Thus safely sheltered at last, Mr. Harriott, we hope, reaps at last the reward, though a late one, of his integrity, manly honesty, and active loyalty. May he long continue to do so!

* Called a *Yanky*, from Yankoo, a tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting New England.

Travelling Recreations. By William Parsons, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1807.

MR. PARSONS is a gentleman of learning: his notes are stuffed with quotations from Greek, and Latin, and French, and Italian, and Spanish, and Portuguese, and German! and all these languages he probably learned upon the high roads of Europe, for he seems to have been plagued with a perpetual motion. The reader will perhaps wonder how we came to know so much of Mr. Parsons' way of life: the secret is not very profound: his poetry is as good as a diary: we have "A Sonnet, written on the sea coast," "Elegy written on the road to Bath," "An Ode at Dover Castle," "A Fable written at Paris," "An Ode on descending the river Po," "The Man of Taste, written at Parma," "Sonnets, Odes, Epigrams, and Epistles, from Florence, Venice, Rome, Amsterdam, and Staffa in the Hebrides!" From all this, it is no unfair inference to presume, that like Sir Richard Blackmore, Mr. Parsons wrote to the "rumbling of carriage wheels, (we are not authorized to say *his own*, though he has taken great pains to inform us that he is a monied gentleman, has a "poetical banker," a "philological stock-broker," (thrice happy!) and never writes poetry but for amusement,") and the labours of his muse are therefore entitled to some sort of mercy. Our author has indeed defined his own perfections pretty exactly: from a publication like the present, he says, he can only expect to be classed "with the mob of gentlemen who write with ease." That he does write with ease we willingly allow; nay, his muse is so very accommodating, that he sings the amours of a cookmaid in the same

easy strain as the "pleasures of poetry."

Mr. Parsons amused us in his preface by a quaint idea about literary eminence: with him, genius is out of the question: the three infallible requisites he pronounces to be, "a stationary residence—a large library—and the unremitting attention of years to an important object."!

Our author is an amorist, and accordingly we have heaps of love-trash, in the form of sonnets, lines, &c. abounding with "hearts and darts," "breast and blest," "eyes and sacrifice." Like Mr. Moore of *little* celebrity, he introduces a wantonness of idea, and luxuriance of expression, well calculated to catch the hearts of maidens sighing for a husband, and to answer the purpose of love-sick youths, who prefer poetry to prose, but have not sense to write either. His sensuality has not the refinement of Mr. Moore's. It is curious to observe him justifying his amorous ecstacies by the authority of Dr. Johnson.

Abortive attempts at wit are too common to excite surprise; but we have rarely seen any more complete than in the lines to "A Poet in love with his Cookmaid;" and as an instance of elegant pleonasm, the line "*Inert* in *sloth* to lie" (p. 16. vol. 1.) is extremely valuable. *Thine* and *mine* also are favourite expressions of Mr. Parsons, though they require to be used sparingly and with taste, to prevent them from being uncouth.

If there were a term to express something more than bathos, the following would be an illustration of it.

"Gods! of all the satires on the sex,
Methinks this most their minds should vex,
To see such geniuses as these
Think they may *marry—whom they please.*"

These "geniuses," the reader must know, are Bath fortune-hunters: the wit of the piece is supposed to lie in the last four words, being put in Italics: but what the wit is, surpasses our powers of divination.

Of unintelligible nonsense we present the following specimen, being the first stanza of an "Ode written at Dover Castle."

"Oh! for the wand that Prospero bore!
Of power to wake the billows' roar
Hiding in clouds of noon-day night
The immortal youth whose tresses bright
Effus'd a milder ray!"

All that we can make of this is, that Mr. Parsons longed for the power of raising a storm of thunder and lightning, that he might sit at Dover Castle and enjoy the clatter. They rival the Della Cruscan school, and are far more impressive than the following from one of its most admired scholars.

"O! let me fly
Where Greenland darkness drinks the beamy sky."

"Pluck from their dark and rocky bed
The yelling demons of the deep,
Who, soaring o'er the comet's head
The bosom of the welkin sweep."

As a contrast to the above, and to show the various powers of Mr. Parsons's muse, the following pathetic stanzas from an "Elegy" (relating to a really melancholy event) may be acceptable:

"Cease, cease, ye bards, wild tales to weave
Of exquisite distress:
That force the tender soul to grieve
With horror's dire excess.

"Too oft o'er your fictitious lay
Soft pity's sorrows flow;
Till none the exhausted fount can pay
To themes of real woe, &c. &c. &c."

Mr. Parsons has been in Spain, and we therefore wonder that he should be ignorant of the true pronunciation of their provinces. He calls Andalusia—Andalusia: viz.

"Dark are her eyes, their lashes long,
She trills the *Andalusian* song."

Even our actors might have taught him this, if he has ever been present at the representation of the Mountaineers.

In a sonnet addressed to Samuel Rogers, Esq. we have the following lines:

"Sweet bard of MEMORY! whose verse shall last
As long as MEMORY herself shall live, &c"

We presume Mr. Parsons means his own and Mr. Rogers's memory, for certainly that gentleman's *Pleasures of Memory* will have no such extensive duration on the rolls of fame. We are one of those who have looked in vain for even middling beauties in this poem: the insipid

monotony of the versification, the cold regularity of the language, and the mediocrity of the ideas, place it along with our present author's productions, who, together with his friend, will fade, and "leave not a wreck behind."

As a short specimen of our author's manner, we select the following:

THE FADED ROSE.

A Rose that hung on Julia's breast,
By all her fost'ring kindness blest,
Shone with attractive power:
Such fragrance as her breath supplies,
A bloom her cheek alone outvies
Adorn'd this happy flower.

At length it dropp'd its languid head,
And Julia saw its beauties fled;
I felt the fair one's pain:
And, while we mourn'd its with'ring bloom,
Methought the Rose's last perfume
Breath'd thus the moral strain:

"Grieve not for me—thy stronger frame
"Must join the dust from whence it came,
"As fade the flow'rs of spring.
"O MAN! thy boasted strength of years
"To sage Reflection's view appears
"Flown with as swift a wing!

"O MAN! each genial Spring renews
"Myriads of odours, forms, and hues,
"As fugitive as mine.
"New suns shall set, and blooms shall fade,
"When in oblivious earth is laid
"The pride that now is thine!

"Yet shall the Soul escape the tomb,
"And with perennial beauty bloom
"'Mid yon celestial plains;
"Where God's own glory gives the day
"Unsetting Sun, whose living ray
"Th' immortal Flow'r sustains!"

Letters from England, by Don Manuel Alvarez Espriella. Translated from the Spanish. 3 *vols.* 1807.

THAT this is the production of a Spaniard we firmly disbelieve. It has too many internal evidences of being a home made article, a London manufacture, to pass current as a translation from the Spanish. It has not one character of a genuine book of travels about it. Our reasons for suspecting, and our conviction in that suspicion, are founded upon the following circumstances.

Firstly. A traveller usually compares what is new to him, with what is familiar. These letters are said to be written to the friends of this suppositious Don Manuel, and it is natural to suppose, that in describing to them what they were unacquainted with, he would endeavour to give accurate ideas of these unknown things, by comparing them to something which they did know in their own country. But this is not the case: and as we do not think England a land of prodigies, this a very suspicious circumstance.

Secondly. The occasional references to Spanish manners, &c. are only such common-place ones, as may be acquired from books of travels, or a temporary residence in the country.

Thirdly. His acquaintance with English literature is more extensive than a Spaniard probably possesses. He quotes with fluency from various English authors, relatively to the manners and customs, or in illustration of particular ideas.

Fourthly. The same fluency in retailing whatever is singular in the different towns he passed through in his way to London, on his first arrival, supposes him gifted with intuitive faculties. Many years residence would be requisite for a foreigner, to know what Don Manuel knows the moment he enters a town.

Fifthly. The aukward attempt at describing what may be supposed to be unknown to the Don. The following description of our poker, shovel, and tongs, will illustrate this:

"The hearth is furnished with a round bar to move the coals, a sort of forceps to arrange them, and a small shovel for the cinders." p. 2. v. 1.

This would do very well for an inhabitant of Otaheite to write his mother or sweetheart. Besides, how comes it that Don Manuel, who so readily acquires, in other cases, the names of every thing he sees, should in this particular describe so clumsily utensils so common in an English house?

Sixthly. No real names are introduced. It's Mr. D. Mr. J. Mr. F. Miss P. Mrs. K. &c. Travellers in general are proud to record the names of those from whom they receive hospitality, friendship, and attention. To this also, may be added the omission of dates, except in the first letters

that are supposed to be sent to Spain.

From all these circumstances, we are decidedly of opinion that these pretended travels are of true English manufacture. Some few attempts, indeed, are made to give a colouring to the imposition: wilful mistakes are inserted in the text, that they may be corrected by the *translator* in a note. A zealous catholic, Don Manuel calls us heretics, and pities our blindness; he terms Drake and Raleigh sea-pirates, &c. &c. But these are too simple to effect much, and rather, indeed, diminish the deception. A great part of the letters too, are filled with common newspaper anecdotes of Governor Wall, Colonel Despard, &c.

But, considered as an *original* production, we are inclined to give these letters no small commendation. They are amusing: many of them are well written, and the foibles and good qualities of our countrymen are pourtrayed with a friendly hand. The language is neat and perspicuous; though sometimes disgraced with new coined words. The remarks on the pernicious effects of the manufacturing system are sensible and judicious, as are also those on the poor laws. On the whole, we read these volumes with a pleasure by no means diminished from the conviction that we were reading one of our own countrymen.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

SWEET is the calm and sober hour of eve,
Just when the sun, with mild and soften'd ray
Gilds the fair landscape,—then, oh! let me leave
The smoky town, and bend my willing way
To the green fields; and like to him releas'd
From the dim horrors of a prison's gloom,
To the blest light of day, so I, well pleas'd,
Will hail sweet Nature's influence, and the bloom
That smiling Spring throws on her beauteous face:
And for those sights of vice and wretchedness
That crowd the haunts of men, mine eye shall trace
Thy lovely scenes, O Nature! and I'll bless
Thy healing power, that to my sick'ning mind
Doth peace bestow, when vex'd with human kind. W. P.

SONNET.

BLEST Fancy! I will woo thy soothing power,
When sick and weary with the "hum of men,"
My wafted spirit, at the evening hour,
Would seek my childhood's early scenes again.

And, even now, I see my native hills
In all their dark and gloomy grandeur rise,
Pour down their furrow'd sides the foaming rills,
And hide their misty summits in the skies.

Do I not see that sweet sequester'd dale,
And the snug rural cot, my native home?
Beloved scenes! yet what to me avail,
While far from them in the wide world I roam.
For ah! thy visions, Fancy, fade away,
And leave me to reality a prey. W. P.

SONNET.

To Miss EDGAR, *on returning a stolen pair of Garters to her.*

By CLIO RICKMAN.

I STOLE not your GARTERS, dear MARGARET! believe me,
To place them myself round my neck or my knee;
They are valueless yet, or they much do deceive me,
Having never been *worn*, and *made sacred by* THEE.

Of STARS, and of GARTERS, so much has been said,
That wit's at a stand on a subject so tried;
On the latter, what has not been sung to the maid,
'Ere LOVERS have hung themselves in them, and died.

May such tragedy acts ne'er attach to your love,
But affection all pure and sublime be your lot;
So a heaven on earth your existence shall prove,
Whether fate shall decide you a palace or cot.

Then LOVE for LOVE only extatic you'll barter,
And exchange *for the* RING *all the rights of the* GARTER!

SONNET.

THE SHIPWRECK.

LO! where yon vessel, driven by the blast,
Mounts on the faithless wave's tremendous height!
Yet in a moment 's absent from the sight,
Save the main top sail of the shatter'd mast!
Again she mounts! but hark! her cannon's roar!
Sad signal of her pitiable state;
But none can venture from the neighb'ring shore,
To wrest her tenants from th' impending fate!
Courage is silent! Nature's strength's decay'd,
Firm Friendship's arm now ineffectual grows;
The vet'ran pilot's self is now afraid,
Nor dares assist the wretched seaman's woes!
See, where she strikes against yon rocky shore,
Now sink her trembling crew, alas! to rise no more!

Grafton-Street. J. G.

SONNETS,

By Mr. FLETCHER.

I.

DELIGHTFUL hour! when first responsive eyes
Tell to each other Love's unuttered name;
When thrilling sweetness steals through all the frame,
And dreams of bliss, till then untasted, rise!
When heaves the wond'ring breast with sudden sighs,
And beating hearts confess a mutual flame; [blame,
When reason starts at what it cannot
And all the soul is lost in sweet surprise!
Dear and delightful hour! I love thee still,
Though she is dead to whom I gave my heart;
Though her sweet voice shall never, never fill
My soul with transport, nor her eyes impart
Another look,—for memory can restore
Charms that are dead, and sounds that are no more!

II.

WHY do my feet, by secret impulse moved,
For ever lead me to this grassy bed,
Seeking, with faithful steps, among the dead,
For her they sought so oft—the maid I loved?
There was a time when, smiling, she approv'd
The punctual speed with which they nightly led [tread
Me to the social hearth, but now they
Unheard by her from whom they never rov'd.
Here, on this dewy turf, that shields her breast,
My nightly visit, true to love, I pay,
Find on her dark cold grave a place of rest,
And clasp, for love can clasp, the senseless clay.
O earth, once animate, I fain would be
Near her thou coverest, and part of thee.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

DRURY-LANE.

MONDAY, Dec. 28. — *George Barnwell — Furibond; or, Harlequin Negro.* This excellent domestic tragedy, whose moral at all times touches the heart, and which is always with great propriety performed at this season of the year, was played at both houses on the same evening. We have already given an account of Covent Garden, and, generally speaking, we can only add, that its representation at that house was the best. This opinion we are led to form from the account given us by a friend who attended Drury-lane Theatre that evening; and our knowledge of the respective performers confirms it.

A new grand pantomime, called Furibond, succeeded; in which Mr. Laurent, from Astley's, made his first appearance at this theatre in the Clown: but he must yield the palm to his formidable rival Grimaldi. Mr. Laurent has neither the humour, nor the agility, nor the perpetual activity of the former: he has no contortions, and except one single action of falling backwards, rising on his hands, and then regaining his feet, he does nothing which many a rustic at a country fair would not perform. The pantomime itself in machinery and scenery is very good: some of the former approach to excellence. To detail its plot and its changes, would be to recount the exploits of a playground.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.—*False Alarms—Furibond.* This operatic trifle was

performed with the usual attractions of Braham; but we would recommend to that gentleman, when he is singing his new song in the third act, at the window of Emily, to look towards the window, and not turn his back upon his mistress for the sake of shewing his person to the audience.

It is with reluctance and hesitation that we hold the rod of censure over distinguished favourites and estimable private characters: yet the line of duty which we have marked out to ourselves will not permit us to shrink: we must object therefore to Mr. Bannister and to Mr. Wroughton's pronouncing obliged like *obleeged:* Lord Chesterfield might correct them in that: and the former uniformly uses the expression *it's me*—Worse than a schoolboy, who knows that the verb *to be* takes the same case before and after it; and that consequently *it's me* is used instead of *it's I.* We have already alluded to this grammatical impropriety, in our former theatrical criticisms, and we repeat it again, because, with the sole exception of Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, we know not one actor upon the stage who does not commit it.

Wednesday, Jan. 15. — *Much ado about Nothing*—*Furibond.* In our account of this play at Covent Garden, we have exhibited a parallel of the cast of characters at either house, and we have now to add, that it is performed in a manner decidedly superior at this theatre, with the single exception of Mr. H. Siddons, whose performance of Claudio we thought much inferior to that of Mr. C. Kemble. Elliston, in *Benedick*, gave additional proofs that the buskin makes him ridiculous; and we hope the time will yet come, when that gentleman, convinced of his true talent, will resign tragedy to more favoured votaries, and keep to a walk where he is always sure to delight. He has one great advantage over Lewis in this character: the energy and effect which he gives to the serious parts: nor is his comic delineation any thing inferior to his spirited and vivacious rival; in many parts indeed of Mr. Elliston's acting we traced a close and glaring imitation. Upon the whole however, his performance was chaste, lively, dignified, and interesting. But we have a few observations to make upon his conception of this part, which, in one or two instances, was grossly erroneous. In the arbour scene (where, by the way, he *exposes* himself too much for a *listener*) when he advances from his concealment, he says

" This can be no trick; the confe-
" rence was sadly borne, &c."

Mr. Elliston placed the emphasis on *borne*, when it should have been on the adverb *sadly*, i. e. the manner in which the conversation was carried on, seriously, with no appearance of jesting. The other misconception is in the scene with *Beatrice*, Act IV. sc. I. where she urges him to avenge the cause of *Hero.* Benedict says, " Tarry good Beatrice, by this hand I love you:" — and Mr. Elliston took hold of Mrs. Jordan's hand; but her reply might have taught him, that he should have extended his own right hand when he declared his love: Beatrice answers, " Use it for my love some other way than swearing by it," i. e. use it to kill *Claudio*, who has wronged *Hero.* The context of the whole scene supports this reading.

What partiality Mr. Elliston has to a *red wig* we know not: but till public and individual taste prefer that northern colour to black or auburn, we think he would do well to lay it aside, for we can assure him it does not become him.

Miss Mellon was much too tame and spiritless in the character of Hero. When accused by Claudio, she hears it with less emotion than she probably would the arrival of her mantua-maker with a new dress. Of Mrs. Jordan's *Beatrice* nothing can be said, but what has been said a hundred times; it is too well known to need comment, and too excellent to admit of censure.

It is a shame that Mr. Purser should be allowed to disgrace the language of Shakspeare by his own vulgarity: that he may say, in private, " this here man that stands there" is not improbable, but very natural; but that he has the impudence to palm it upon the galleries as the words of Shakspeare, reflects upon the good sense of the acting manager.

Mr. Dowton was excellent in *Dogberry*; he had all the humour of Munden without his buffoonery.

Saturday, Jan. 16.—*All in the Wrong*

—*Furibond.* This delightful comedy was performed this evening with the highest effect. Wroughton in *Sir John Restless* acted with more than usual spirit: and Miss Duncan in *Lady Restless* taught us to forget Miss Farren. Mrs. Jordan in *Belinda* delighted us with that display of playful gaiety and tender affection, which so peculiarly belongs to her: that sprightly raillery and unaffected ease, for which we look in vain in any other actress on the stage. Why does not Mr. Elliston relinquish tragedy? His performance of *Beverley* was a rich and excellent piece of acting; indeed, we will venture to affirm, that there is no actor now on the London boards who could play Beverley as Mr. Elliston played it this evening. The single excellencies of his performance may be found in others, but we are convinced that the assemblage of them cannot. His *bye-play* too deserves much commendation for the natural effect which he gave to it. But we must object to his pronouncing *chamber* with the long accent over the vowel, thus *chāmber*: this is contrary to all rule and good usage.

Monday, Jan. 18.—*The Castle Spectre* —*Furibond.* This medley of comedy, tragedy, opera, and farce, miscalled a play, was acted this evening, for the purpose of introducing a Mrs. Eyre to the London boards, in the character of *Angela.* She has performed at various provincial theatres, and last at Edinburgh, at which place we remember to have seen her. His figure is interesting, and her action free; but she wants discrimination. In those parts of *Angela's* character, which required softness and feeling, she failed: instead of appearing to speak from the heart, she merely declaimed, as a schoolboy would an oration from the speaker. In the more impassioned parts, where the situation and the language bore her out, she succeeded much better. Upon the whole, we formed a very favourable opinion of her powers, and think she may prove a useful actress.

Mr. Elliston in *Osmond* convinced us that Barrymore's secession is no loss, for he equals him to the full in lungs. As far as stamping with his foot, clenching his fists, rolling his eyes, and bawling, were excellent, Mr. Elliston stood conspicuous: in these he need fear no paramount claim. And much applause he got: but let Mr. Elliston remember whence that applause proceeded; and if it can gratify his ambition to be the hero of the galleries, why we leave him to the enjoyment of so exalted a banquet. Something, indeed, in extenuation may be ascribed to the character; but genuine passion, even of the fiercest nature, is not alone expressed by stamping and bellowing: the eye, the gesture, the inflexions of voice, speak more forcibly than the most powerful lungs can do: Mr. Elliston forgets this: indeed, he totally forgets himself and his talents when he struts about with the robe and sceptre of tragedy.

Mr. Palmer, in *Father Philip,* reminded us of his brother; but the comparison excited a sigh. When detailing to Angela his plan for her escape, it would be well if he did not roar quite so boisterously, considering that he is fearful of being overheard. Mr. H. Siddons played *Reginald* with great effect; and *Kenrick* found a respectable representative in Mr. Eyre. Mr. Holland played *Percy* but indifferently; and when he puts on the armour to represent a statue, it looked ridiculous to see him walk off the stage with his pantaloons and half boots uncovered. This reminded us of the bungling disguises of a pantomime. Mr. Purser threw enough of his own buffoonery into the character of *Muley* to make it disgusting. Mr. Putnam obtained and deserved much applause in *Hassan.*

Wednesday, 20.—*The Cabinet*—*Furibond.* Another debut was made this evening by a Mr. I. Smith, from the Liverpool theatre, in the character of *Lorenzo.* He met with very distinguished applause, and was loudly encored in two of his songs. His voice has no natural sweetness; but he possesses a good deal of science and execution, and as he advanced towards the middle of his songs threw in a great many graces. In his low notes he reminded us of Dignum, only that his voice is much more disagreeable. He sang his duet with Braham in good style. He is a tolerable actor, and treads the stage with ease and confidence.

Of the other performers we have nothing to say in addition to our criticism last month; only that Bannister played *Whimsiculo*, instead of Russel; and Signora Storace *Floretta*, instead of Mrs. Mountain. Miss Lyon was as aukward as usual.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Saturday, Dec. 19.—*Othello—Blind Boy.* The great novelty of this evening, and which drew a most crowded audience, was Mr. Kemble's first appearance in the character of *Iago*. His reception was highly flattering, and his conception and performance of the character masterly. In the gay parts he was sufficiently easy without vulgarity, and in the solemn he was forceful and impressive. In his colloquy with Othello in the third act, where he first endeavours to excite his jealousy, Mr. Kemble acted with great animation; and his acting throughout left nothing for the most fastidious mind to wish. It would not be easy to describe the sensation produced in the house by Mr. Kemble's song in the second act: it seemed something so unaccountably singular, and so unusual, that they could only express their feelings by loud and good humoured shouts of applause: and it was the same on every occasion, where the character had any thing of comic levity in it. At the conclusion, two or three unfledged clerks in a box near us, that had escaped from their office time enough for half price, attempted to signify their presence by hissing, which was resented by the whole house by reiterated thunders of applause. We sincerely hope, indeed, that Mr. Kemble will often gratify the public by a display of talent as unexpected perhaps as it was excellent.

Mr. C. Kemble played Cassio well; and in the drunken scene surpassed all commendation. Pope's Othello was the triumph of lungs over sense: he bawled and ranted; swung his arms about with desperate fury; and whined like a schoolboy. It was indeed a miserable performance. We cry shame upon him too, that he should pronounce *point, pint, catch* like *Jack ketch*, and the *o* in *front* like as in *soft*, instead of as in *done*. Mr. C. Kemble too, by some trip of the memory, pronounced *bestial* with the long accent over the *e*, instead of the short one.

Miss Smith's Desdemona was very impressive, and was much applauded. Poor Mrs. St. Leger, what a laughable affair she made of the last scene; and when she plumped upon her knees to attest the innocence of Desdemona, we sorely feared the result. Had Burke been alive, and present this evening, he would indeed have exlaimed, "the days of chivalry are gone"—for this unfortunate lady, after she was stabbed, was suffered to totter to the sofa, unaided, unsupported, unpitied, though those accomplished gallants, Messrs. Davenport and Cresswell, were on the stage, and their hands free. Oh, for shame gentlemen!

Monday, Dec. 28—*George Barnwell—Harlequin in his Element; or Fire, Water, Earth, and Air.* Oh! that we were poets, and could sing the glories of Christmas Monday! Such hooting, such shouting, such swearing, and such equality of society, as nothing could equal. The boxes reminded us of a coach full of electors; baronets and butchers, dukes and dairy-men, in glorious community of privileges, jostling and cursing side by side. In our opinion, the pantomime ought to have come first, for the first two acts of the play were completely a dumb shew; and it was highly amusing to see Mr. Murray and Mr. Claremont, Miss Smith and Miss Norton, walk on the stage, throw thir arms about, move their lips, and roll their eyes, and walk off! Towards the conclusion of the third act the storm subsided, and from thence we date our critical functions.

Mr. C. Kemble, as the hero of the play, was every thing we could wish. In the unimpassioned parts he was easy and elegant; and in the tragic scenes he was forceful and energetic. We mention with great pleasure and peculiar praise his frantic manner when on his knees, at the time that Milwood sends for the officers of justice. It electrified the house.

Miss Smith's Milwood was but an indifferent performance. She had too much levity, we would almost say, vulgarity.

The new pantomime succeeded.

If we are expected to pass a serious judgment upon such exhibitions, we should say, that it did not please us so well as its celebrated precursor, Mother Goose. Mr. Grimaldi, who alone gives effect and currency to these pantomimes, had nothing new either in trick, action, or contortion: he would not give what he had already given in Mother Goose, and we suppose he could not invent any thing new; the consequence was, he did not please so well. Many of the scenes were completely silly, particularly the thirteenth, containing the trio between a bookseller, pastry-cook, and trunk-maker: this and some other parts (which were afterwards judiciously omitted) excited considerable disapprobation. To criticise Mr. Dibdin's songs, &c. (for he is the *avowed author* of this piece) would be to elevate the ditties of Shoe Lane to a literary rank.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.—*Much ado about Nothing—Harlequin.* This admirable comedy of Shakspeare's was performed this evening for the purpose of introducing Mrs. H. Johnstone to the London audience after a lapse of two years. A recent domestic circumstance respecting this lady, placed her in an unpleasant situation. When she came on she was received with mingled applauses and hisses. She was much affected, and burst into tears: she came forward to the audience and wished to speak, but was not suffered; yet an energetic action of her hands accompanied with an expressive look, seemed to say that she was injured. May it not be so? and if so, we sincerely sympathise with her. Why, indeed, it may be asked, is such rigour to be exercised towards *her* alone? It was some time before the play was suffered to proceed, and throughout the whole evening, whenever she came on or went off, there were some who hissed. We cannot but advert to the character selected by Mrs. H. Johnstone on such an occasion: *Beatrice!* one that is full of all sorts of sarcasms against marriage; one that is full of licentious raillery about matrimonial duties! Was this accident, or was it meant as a gauntlet of defiance? The audience, however, seized upon every expression that could be turned against her in an inhuman manner.

Lewis in *Benedict*, was excellent in the light, airy, and vivacious parts; but he failed, as he ever must, in the grave and dignified. Why is Mr. Davenport thrust into any part beyond the deliverer of a message? His heroic rage in the fifth act excited general laughter.

This comedy has been acted twice or thrice at the other house, and we subjoin the following cast of characters at each, for the sake of comparison:

	Covent-Garden.	*Drury-Lane.*
Don Pedro	Mr. Brunton.	Mr. Holland.
Leonato	Mr. Murray.	Mr. Wroughton.
Don John	Mr. Waddy.	Mr. Eyre.
Claudio	Mr. C. Kemble.	Mr. H. Siddons.
Benedick	Mr. Lewis.	Mr. Elliston.
Antonio	Mr. Davenport.	Mr Powell.
Dogberry	Mr. Munden.	Mr. Dowton.
Verges	Mr Simmons.	Mr. Wewitzer.
Hero	Miss Bolton.	Miss Mellon.
Beatrice	Mrs. H. Johnstone.	Mrs. Jordan.

Saturday, Jan. 2.—*Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Harlequin.* Mr. Kemble's *Leon* is a piece of acting well known. It is perfect. His representation of the simple, yet shrewd Leon, in the early part of the play, was as characteristic and as excellent, as his dignified, energetic, and manly demeanour, when he

> "casts his cloud off
> and appears himself."

We have rarely been more delighted than with his general performance of this evening. He seemed to be quite himself, and delighted every auditor with a display of chaste and impressive acting.

Lewis played with undiminished excellence in the *Copper Captain*, but why he and Miss Smith pronounce *confessor* with the accent on the first syllable we know not. In *Estifania* Miss Smith did not please us at all: her comedy is mere declamation. The rest of the characters was sadly supported. Miss Waddy played *Margarita!* We need say no more. Mr. Brunton was as stiff and inanimate as though his new family honours sat awkwardly upon him: and we would recommend Mr. Claremont, when he dresses for his character to inspect his apparel closely, and not suffer a posterior rent to offend our eyes every time he swung his robe aside. To Miss Smith too, we would observe, that eye glasses were probably not a fashionable appendage round the necks of Spanish ladies some two or three centuries ago.

Monday, Jan. 14.—*Mountaineers*—*Harlequin.* When Voltaire was asked why he had not commented upon Corneille, he replied, "It is of no use, I could only write at the bottom of each page, *beautiful, pathetic, harmonious, sublime.*" So might we do with Mr. Kemble's *Octavian:* we might pronounce it *grand, awful, pathetic,* and *sublime.* Certainly, nothing in dramatic skill can surpass it. It is a character so peculiarly calculated for the display of Mr. Kemble's powers that it seems destined to exist only with himself. His wild look and frantic gestures—his rapid transitions from extreme rage to tears—his utterance of particular passages—and his conception of the whole, may safely be pronounced one of the finest specimens of the histrionic art, ever perhaps presented to a British audience. In form, countenance, and genius, nature has exclusively appropriated this character; and till another Kemble arise, we must never hope to feast our minds upon a true Octavian, when the present one shall fade away, which we fervently hope is yet a far distant event.

Amid a constellation of beautiful passages, it is difficult to select one; yet perhaps the finest of the whole evening was the following:

"They shall not part you:—for I know what 'tis
When worldly knaves step in, with silver beards,
To poison bliss, and pluck young souls asunder.—
Oh! wander, boundless love, across the wild!
Give thy free passion scope, and range the wilderness!
Crib not thyself in cities,—for 'tis there
The thrifty, grey philosopher inhabits,
To check the glowing impulse in his child.
Gain is the old man's God: he offers up
His issue to't—and mercenary wedlock
Murders his offspring's peace. They murdered mine—
They tore it from my bosom by the roots,
And with it pluck'd out hope. Well, well, no matter—
Despair burns high within me, and its fire
Serves me for *heart*, to keep my clay in motion."

It were vain to attempt to convey by language any idea of the manner in which Mr. Kemble uttered this: it must be seen to be felt; and when seen, it can never be forgotten. The same may be said of his monologue with the miniature of *Floranthe* and the subsequent scene.

Upon the above quotation we wish to offer one remark.

"Despair burns high within me,
And its *fire* serves me for *heart*, to keep
My clay in motion."

So Mr. Kemble delivers it, but we cannot help thinking that it should be *heat*; and the context authorizes this supposition. It may appear ridiculous to contend about the reading of a passage from a living author, who by a word, could decide the matter: but we know nothing of Mr. Colman, nor have we any means of knowing his meaning: we can only say, therefore, that if he wrote *heart*, it is an inelegant and unpoetical expression. There is another passage too, of this play, that has always appeared to us ridiculous: *Octavian* rushes upon *Bulcazin Muley, unarmed*, and yet exclaims,

"Prove but my *weapon true*,
Thy turban'd head shall roll a trunkless ball
Upon the ground for crows to peck at."

The other characters of this play were pretty well supported this evening. Miss Smith played Floranthe, and is an excellent figure in male attire. Miss Norton was interesting in *Zorayda*; and Mrs. Liston and Blanchard played *Agnes* and *Sadi*. Mr. Murray ranted through *Bulcazin Muley* with as much ostreporous vociferation as need be, and in many instances quite mistook his character. It was absurd to see him in the second scene, after bidding *Ganem* go, and then commanding him to return, speak the subsequent lines with his look directed toward him, instead of being bent upon the ground and ruminating. When, therefore, at the end of his speech he exclaims, "Dull, thoughtless hound, why art not gone?" —the spectator is apt to think that he knew he was there long ago. This gentleman was very badly dressed too.

Mr. Kemble has repeated the character of Octavian three or four times since to overflowing and admiring audiences.

Tuesday, January 12.—*The Wanderer; or, the Rights of Hospitality* (first time)—*Harlequin.* This play is the avowed production of Mr. C. Kemble. It is a translation from the

French. In the original it was called *Edourd en Ecosse*, and was founded upon the circumstances of the rebellion in 1745. It was performed in Paris with great applause; but Bonaparte, fearful of any thing that might excite even theatrical compassion for fallen regal splendour, and fancying that the Parisians drew a parallel between Edward and the exiled Bourbon prince, forbad its further representation; and the author was sentenced to Cayenne, but his fate was mitigated, we believe, at the express intercession of Madame Bonaparte. We have heard that Mr. C. Kemble originally intended to present it on a London theatre as the author wrote it, but that the Lord Chamberlain refused to license it. Alas for political wisdom! What is now to be feared from the misfortunes of the Stuart family being wrought into a play? In consequence of this, Mr. C. Kemble adapted the incidents, with considerable dramatic skill, to a Swedish story. The events strictly apply to the Pretender's situation when wandering through the Highlands of Scotland.

The only fault of this play is, that it is too short: it is scarcely longer than some modern after-pieces. The interest is forcibly preserved throughout the whole, and the spectator wishes that it were extended. Mr. C. Kemble played the hero of the piece *(Sigismund)*, and played it in a very impressive manner: he was particularly excellent in his first interview with the Countess *(Miss Smith)*.—This lady also did great justice to her part; but she dressed it in a manner little complimentary to her taste. She looked more like a respectable housekeeper than a countess. She should remember that her figure is naturally small and unimpressive, and therefore she ought to neglect no external aids which may contribute to give it dignity and effect. Fawcett, in *Old Ramsay*, (an intended Scotsman, but without the dialect of his country, a *rara avis in terra,)* gave a specimen of chaste and excellent acting.

The first act was eked out by a dance by the Miss Adams, and the *Corps de Ballet*. The prologue was spoken by Mr. Brunton, and contained some allusions to our *magnanimous* ally the King of Sweden, but it was not well written; nor was the epilogue, delivered by Miss Norton, who is made to promise a kiss to any one who catch her. This invitation may perhaps be accepted, should there happen to be some evening a gay son of Neptune, flushed with wine, in the stage box; then, woe to Miss Norton's lips!

THE NEW PATENTS.

EARL STANHOPE'S, *for certain important Improvements respecting the Form, Construction, and Manner of building and fitting out Ships and Vessels for the Purposes of Navigation, and for counteracting and diminishing the Danger of that most mischievous Invention for destroying Ships and vessels by submarine Bombs, Carcases, or Explosions.*

THE patent states that the object of the invention is to construct ships, &c. which, as far as possible, in the nature of things, shall unite the *maximum* of advantages with the *minimum* of disadvantages; and especially with respect to such ships and vessels being constructed so as to be capable of sailing very fast, on every point in which ships generally sail, and shall likewise, when properly rigged be capable of sailing very near the wind and weathering most admirably.

They shall also ride very easy at anchor, be uncommonly lively in a rough sea, and also in a head sea, and shall be what is technically called excellent *sea-boats*.

They shall also draw less water than usual with vessels of the same number of tons, and are yet good *sea-boats*. It is a very important fact that the resistance of water increases gradually and regularly as the depth of the water increases, although in a less rapid ratio; so that the minimum of resistance to the progressive motion of ships and vessels, cannot be obtained, but upon the principle only which shall prevent them from descending into that part of the fluid, where the unalterable law respecting fluids would cause the resistance to be

greater than at a more moderate depth. To construct ships and vessels of a small draught of water with a maximum of advantages, is a high and important problem, which Earl Stanhope to the best of his belief, thinks has never been solved by any other person. The further use of this invention is, that these ships shall have the excellent property of making less lee-way than others, and shall have the lateral resistance to the lee-way more mechanically and more advantageously applied than in any other ships, &c. of any draught whatsoever; besides the advantage of not being made to heel, as in certain situations, when keels are used, which from their nature, are always unscientifically placed too much below the center of gravity of the ship or vessel. Ships, &c. thus constructed shall notwithstanding their comparative small draught, have sufficient stability to carry proper sail, and roll and pitch less than others. They shall also be capable of keeping a true and steady course, and of being turned readily and rapidly out of their course by means of the rudder, or the gills hereafter to be mentioned for that purpose, and shall also be capable of coming about well, in stays. And if properly rigged, shall, when sailing near the wind, be capable of having their long axis kept in, or nearer to the intended course, than has ever yet been accomplished by any other method whatever.

Here a number of figures are introduced for the better illustration of the written description.

The gills in which the principal difference appears to superficial observers, are the very reverse of rudders. A rudder, it is observed whether of the common sort, or of the equipollent species, is a thick instrument, generally made of wood that works on an axis which is vertical; whereas a gill is a thin plate of stiff metal, not more than three eighths of an inch thick and works on an axis, horizontal or nearly so. A gill might also be made of wood or any other strong substance, but metal is preferable; that which the founders call *strong metal*, should have the preference; this is composed partly of pure copper and partly of grain tin. The head-gills are of the most importance: but the stern gills when acting in proper combination with the head-gills are highly useful. The head-gills are admirably calculated to assist a ship in weathering or putting about rapidly in critical situations, where no time is to be lost, while the head and starboard gills may likewise act in conjunction. A parallel motion sideways may be given to the ship, which will make her weather so incomparably that in certain confined situations she might be saved, when otherwise she would be wrecked. And even in certain cases when the ship might otherwise become quite ungovernable, through the loss of part of her masts or rigging, the gills may be used to prevent her from sheering in that very dangerous manner, which without such assistance she might do. This would even save a vessel upon a dangerous lee-shore.

But besides these gills, &c. as appendages, the nature of Earl Stanhope's invention consists in a new form and construction of vessels, and a new scientific combination of proper horizontal and vertical ship lines; and in a new method of rendering a ship, when properly rigged, capable of sailing uncommonly near the wind, and weathering in a manner superior to any other ever practised. The proper mode of accomplishing the last grand object, is by means of the very extensive head and stern ship-planks invented by Earl Stanhope. It is also a circumstance very fortunate, that the very form and construction invented by him is likewise the exact form and construction which is the most scientific, and the very best for ships and vessels exclusive of gills. Hence ships constructed in this mode his Lordship proposes to call *Stanhope Weatherers*, for the sake of distinction. Ships thus constructed may be deepened in their holds, increased or varied in the length of the midship body: and by continuing the oblique sides of the ship higher up, or otherwise, the breadth of the deck may be so increased as to bring her within the statute dimentions of one foot in breadth for every three feet and a half in length. Upper works may also be made when required, and all the decks may be made exactly level, by comparatively raising the middle of the

deck or decks. A keel or keels may be added to a Stanhope Weatherer, though, generally speaking, Earl Stanhope disapproves of any keels. Sundry other alterations and variations may also be made without departing from the true principles of his invention.

Ships of this construction may be built with planks placed on the outside as well as with planks on the inside; in fact, the vessel may be built without the common inside planking, by proportionably increasing the thickness of those which are on the outside of the ribs or timbers. The latter method is the antient way, which Earl Stanhope thinks ought to be revived; he thinks it is much preferable to the prejudicial modern mode of ship-building by means of double planking, by which the ribs or timbers are excluded from the fresh air, and therefore become much more liable to decay.

The following most important fact is reported by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, viz. "that the medium duration of the ships which compose the present navy, upon an average is only about eleven years and three quarters;" a fact which clearly proves the absurdity of the present practice: Besides, a given quantity of plank in thick stuff, placed wholly on the outside of the ribs, will be considerably stronger than the same quantity of plank in two thinner planks, part placed on the outside of the ribs, and the remaining part placed on the inside of them; and by adopting the old method of single planking, much expense of sawing, of tree nailing, and other labour will be saved. Besides it is evident, that outside planks of thick stuff would not require that the ribs should be placed so near to each other as where the outside planks are but from three to four inches in thickness: and exclusive of saving upwards of one third of the ribs of a ship, it would add considerably to her strength. This antient method has also much advantage with respect to accidents from fire; as the outside planks when in contact with the water cannot burn, which is by no means the case with planks placed on the inside of the ribs, and surrounded by air. Single planked vessels are much less likely to be infested with vermin, and more healthy for the crew, neither would their timbers be so often unperceived in a state of decay. The Stanhope Weatherers are also admirably adapted for an improved mode of coppering the vessels; those vessels of the common form with curved horizontal ship-lines cannot have sheets of copper applied to their bottoms in the intimate manner necessary for perfection. Above 16 years ago, Earl Stanhope having obtained leave, while in a builder's yard, caused his walking stick to enter the thin copper sheet at the bottom of a vessel with as much apparent ease as it would have entered a thick sheet of brown paper; and he ripped the sheets of copper for several feet in length with great facility.

A Stanhope Weatherer is capable of being coppered in a very superior stile, as hereafter mentioned. About 1777 Earl Stanhope invented an excellent composition which he has frequently applied to various useful purposes. It is composed of three measures of pounded chalk, very dry, or dry brick-dust, and of one measure of thick, (but not ropy) tar, first well mixed, and then boiled to the consistency of bees wax. In 1794 he caused a vessel to be covered with that composition which he recommends for the use of the decks of the weatherers of his invention.

Another great advantage attending this new plan for a ship is, that it will save almost all the moulds, as very few will ever be required. In any case, when a Stanhope Weatherer shall be of considerable length, the strongest way to build her would be, to place a stout tabled bulk-head, ten or twelve inches thick in the centre of the ship or vessel, right fore and aft. No kersey, or flannel, should be put into the scarfs; for that practice, by retaining the moisture, tends to rot the beams, as the most experienced ship-builders well know. To save oak, the bulk-bead may be made of elm or other wood. It ought also to extend from the stern cabin to the raking stem. Such a tabled bulk-head properly caulked, and strongly connected to the two sides of the ship or vessel would produce uncommon security and great additional strength,

This incomparable method in building would save thousands of lives, and millions of property. The common mode of caulking ships is highly improper. Oakum should never be made of old cables, or junk, but of new hemp; neither should it be driven only a little way into the joints between the planks or thick stuff, as that mode of driving tends to deprive them of a great part of their mutual support; upon which, the chief strength of a ship or vessel depends. A Stanhope Weatherer is also particularly well calculated to counteract and diminish the danger of sub-marine explosions; from her form, her small draught of water, her general and local strength; her various rooms, cabins, or chambers. From long spars placed on the deck, her prow may also be out rigged, at several yards before the stem, by means of ropes, metal bars, common chains, or chains with long links; for the placing of which directions are given. These contrivances are called *protectors*, the latter may also be placed with buoys, on or near the cable when a vessel rides at anchor, in order to protect the cable, as well as the vessel itself.

Other machines of Earl Stanhope's invention are also alluded to in this patent, by means of which a single ship can sweep many square miles of water in a short time, in order to counteract and explode the trigger carcases. These may be termed *straddlers*; because constructed so as to accompany a vessel on her voyage, following her, and yet sheering or *straddling* at the same time. A straddler consists of a long thin horizontal board or edge, sunk to any required depth below the surface of the water, and kept in that position by means of metal ballast fastened to its lower edge. The board so ballasted, is prevented from sinking by means of two large corks, which swim on the surface of the water. One cork is connected by a line to one end of the board or edge, and the other cork by the same means to the end of the other board. The board has head and stern rudders fixable at any proper angles, which experience may suggest as the most convenient, by which means the board, when towed after a ship, will straddle very wide sideways. Two such may be used and distinguished by the names of the starboard and larboard straddler. They are both towed from one and the same iron bar, placed at the stern end of the vessel. The tow-lines are duly ballasted by small leads, and kept at even depths below water by means of thin lines; tied at one of their ends to the leads, and at the other to the corks which float on the surface. These two tow lines, leading from that bar to those two opposite straddlers respectively would sweep the whole space between them, as the ship proceeds on her voyage. Earl Stanhope's patent concludes with remarking, that he claims no exclusive right to the invention of straddlers or protectors: but that he wishes all captains to use them to secure their vessels against that most mischievous invention called sub-marine bombs, carcases, &c.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

At the late anniversary meeting of this Society, the President delivered, with the Copleyan medal, as usual, a very eloquent address. He took occasion to contrast the general estimation of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, which are produced and supported by the voluntary contributions of its individuals, with those of other nations, where they are supported by considerable revenues drawn from the state. The comparison was not a little flattering to the talents and spirit of Englishmen, and their love of science. On the 17th of December, the Croonian Lecture was read by Mr. Carlisle, on the nature and chemical qualities of the muscles. He took a physiological view of the circulation of the blood, and the influence of the nerves, so far as they operate upon the muscular fibra, and the healthful state of the animal economy. The result of numerous experiments made by him on vegetable and animal substances was, that he found in all of them an oxide of iron, particularly in peas; yolks of eggs, bile, urine, &c.

Mr. Smithson read a paper on quadruple and binary compounds, particularly the sulphurets. He seemed to doubt the propriety of the distinction, or rather the existence of a quadruple compound; and to believe that only two substances could enter as elements in the composition of one body; and he contended, that in cases of quadruple compounds, a new and very different substance was formed.

Mr. Davy, in the last Bakerian Lecture, suggested the probability, that other bodies not then enumerated, might be decomposed, or exhibited in more simple forms by electricity; particularly that excited by the Galvanic apparatus. Since then, by means of several very powerful Galvanic troughs, consisting of 100 pairs of plates, six inches square; and 150 pairs, four inches square, he has succeeded in decomposing potash and soda. In fact the fixed alkalies have been decomposed by the Galvanic battery, and are found to be metallic oxides. The metals have been actually produced. Their characteristics are: a most powerful attraction for oxygen, and a specific gravity less than that of water. The specific gravity of the metalline base of potash, is 7: that of soda, 9. When plunged into water, an explosion ensues, owing to the seizure of oxygen, and the inflammation of disengaged hydrogen, and of the metal. They are both fusible, under 100 of Fahrenheit; and they amalgamate, and form hard metals, like silver, with mercury. The only means of preserving them, is by immersion in naptha.

Mr. Davy concluded his lecture by remarking the impropriety of limiting the term oxygen to a specific character, as opposed to that of alkali, and observed the necessity of improving the nomenclature, in consequence of the new facts discovered, and the influence of the metallic base of alkali on other bodies; and he thought the new field opened by these facts to geology, highly important, as likely to lead to numerous discoveries relative to the formation of strata, stones, and mountains.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, being the Anniversary of the Institution of the Royal Academy, a General Assembly was held, when Samuel Woodforde, Esq. signed the obligation, and received his diploma, as an Academician.

COUNCIL.

BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. was re-elected President.

S. Woodforde, Esq.	Sir Wm. Beechey.
W. Owen, Esq.	H. Fuseli, Esq.
J. Northcote, Esq.	H. Tresham, Esq.
Paul Sandby, Esq.	T. Daniell, Esq.

VISITORS.

Edw. Bunce, Esq.	H. Thompson, Esq.
J. Northcote, Esq.	S. Woodforde, Esq.

AUDITORS.

G. Dance, Esq.	J. Fannington, Esq.

S. M. W. Turner, Esq. elected Professor in Perspective, and Henry Tresham elected Professor in Painting; and the following Premiums were given; viz. a Gold Medal to Mr. Lascelles Hoppner, for the best Historical Picture, the Judgment of Solomon; a Gold Medal to C. A. Busby, for the best design for a Building to contain the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Academy; a Silver Medal to H. D. Thielke, S. Linnell, and H. Corbould, for the best Drawing of an Academy Figure; a Silver Medal to Mr. Buxton, for the best Model of an Academy Figure; a Silver Medal to Mr. C. Malton; and a Silver Medal to Mr. George Phillips, for the best Drawing of the Thames front of Somerset Place.

JOHN RICHARDS, R. A. Secretary.

The President made a short but very handsome address to the Gentlemen Students.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

AT the late meeting of the Committee of Directors, at the Gallery in Pall Mall, for adjudging the premiums offered for the three best companions to pictures, selected from the works of old Masters, their decision was as follows.

To Mr. J. Pocock, jun. the premium of 100*l.* for his picture of *Archbishop Becket's insolent visit to the Palace of Henry the Second, with the intention of excommunicating that Monarch*; painted as a companion to Mr. Angerstein's *Theodosius*, by Vandyke.

To Mr. James Green, the premium of 60*l.* for his picture of *Gadshill and the Carriers*, from the second act of the first part of Shakspeare's *Henry*

the Fourth; painted as a companion to Mr. Duncomb's *Candle Light*, by Rubens.

To Miss C. Reinagle, the premium of 40*l.* for her *Landscape with Banditti*; painted as a companion to Lord Grantham's *Mercury and Admetus*, by Salvator Rosa.

It is truly gratifying to observe the attention the Govenors of this Institution bestow on the nurture of the national talent, which has assembled at their call, for the protection they hold forth. The stores of ancient art have been unlocked, and the most renowned of the works of the foreign schools have been placed before our younger Artists for their instruction. The following is a list of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who liberally sent to the British Gallery (at the close of their Exhibition in June last) thirty pictures of approved excellence, for the study and example of the students:

Marquis of Blandford; Earl of Dartmouth; Earl of Carlisle; Earl Grosvenor; Earl of Lonsdale; Earl Cowper; Lord Melbourne; Lord de Dunstanville; Lord Grantham; Sir Francis Baring, Bart.; Sir A. Hume, Bart.; Sir George Beaumont, Bart.; John J. Angerstein, Esq.; Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P.; Charles Duncombe, Esq. M. P.; Philip Metcalfe, Esq M. P.; Henry Hope, Esq.; Thomas Hope, Esq.; William Morland, Esq.; Rev. William Long; and the Rev. W. H. Carr.

Upwards of an hundred Artists were admitted into the Gallery as students, seventy of whom have been in a course of regular attendance during the last four months; near 150 studies have been made out, most of which display considerable talent and genius, well deserving of the attention and patronage of their countrymen, exclusive of those to which the premiums have been assigned.

This school opened on the 12th of August last, and 106 members were admitted. Of these about 70 gave personal attendance: Among those are—Drummond, Garrard, the junior Reinagle, Dawe, Milton, Green, Walker, Irvine, Sharp, Ager, Dewint, Pugh, Arnald; with the Junior Class, consisting of Perrigal, Collins, Archer, Mulready, and Linnell. Many of our fair countrywomen have displayed very great abilities; of whom 12 have been admitted students, and have no reason to fear a comparison with the productions of the other sex. Among these fair candidates are the two Miss Reinagles, Mrs. Green, Miss Jackson, (an amateur artist), Miss Hay, and the Misses Smith.

Seventeen pictures are sent in by the students of the former season, as claims for the premiums offered, which are three in number, viz. 100*l.* 60*l.* and 40*l.* which will be awarded to the three best performances, and distributed according to the several degrees of merit.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. S. Lysons has produced some curious records, written in the reign of Edw. III. containing directions to a bailiff for managing land, and recommending oxen for agricultural purposes, in preference to horses.

Mr. R. Smirke, in a letter to Sir H. Englefield Bart. repeats his observations on the substances used as colouring in the paintings found in St. Stephen's Chapel. Oil, it appears to Mr. Smirke, had it been used as a varnish; and these paintings, being executed prior to 1410, the period of the discovery of oil-painting, it is inferred, that this art may have been of English origin; a supposition the more probable, as several English words exist, even since the beginning of the 14th century, in which, among the articles of the *materia pictoria*, oil for the painting of public buildings is enumerated. Hence it appears, that oil, at least combined with some one colour, might have been used in this country, nearly a century before the reputed æra of the discovery of oil-painting.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

On the Culture of Carrots.

MR. Arthur Young, in his Farmer's Calendar, has given a great deal of useful information concerning the mode of feeding cattle in the yard with green fodder; but in treating of the carrot he has intirely overlooked the great value of this most useful root. I hope you will not think me intruding too much upon your time, if I point out to you and the Board, its great good qualities for feeding. My ideas are not theoretical, as I have tried it for the last six years;

and though I was told by many people, I was doing an injury to the carrot, I found perfectly the contrary, that I was doing it a great deal of good. In the year 1800 at Bonvilstone in Glamorganshire, being in want of grass for a little Welsh Cow, as my land was all for hay, and having ten beds of carrots in a new garden, I had the tops of the carrots mowed off a little above the crown, so as not to injure by the scythe, the head or crown of the roots: this, I need not inform you was a very luxuriant food for the cow, but I thought, and so did the servant who milked the cow, that she gave more when she had the carrot than she had done before. The carrot again yielded a fine luxuriant green head, which I treated in the same manner in October; I found, when the carrot was taken up, that it was equally as large and heavy, as a bed which I had reserved from cutting, was. The Gardener, who had been averse to cutting off the tops, was convinced it had not injured the root, but thought it had benefitted it rather than otherwise, as he had an opportunity of hoeing them and cleaning of them from weeds, better than he could when they had their tops on them. I am therefore convinced by experience, that the agriculturist who grows a quantity of carrots, loses a great quantity of excellent green fodder for his cattle, by not mowing the tops of his carrots off, twice within the year. I state this to you that it may be made public, that the farmer may be benefitted by his labour to the utmost of the produce of his crop; and I trust you will, as the season for sowing is coming on, communicate it in such a manner, that this most valuable root may be better understood, and of course more cultivated by the farmer than it has been: for I do not hesitate in stating, that a good crop of ten acres of carrots, by being mowed, will keep ten cows in good green fodder, the months of June, July, August, September, and October; then the root itself will be found a very useful food during the winter months; so that I really think the farmer, who consulting his own interest, will never, after having once made a fair trial of this herb, be without it; for its richness causes a greater flow of milk, and also it creates a sweetness in the milk which in general the grass, unmixed with Dutch Clover, has not. The farmer will also find that his horses and his pigs will eat it with avidity, and thrive well on it, as I can state from experience. And for gentlemen, wishing to keep their game in nurseries; by sowing carrots round the nursery, they will find that their hares and rabbits will feed upon them in preference to any other food they can procure them; by this means they will always be at home, and not stray at a distance for their nightly provender.

Yours, &c. T. ELDRIDGE

To Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M.P.

P. B. A.

It may be properly added to this communication that Mr. Lawrence, in the Fourth Edition, p. 22, of his New Farmer's Calendar observes, "As a consolation to those who have land proper for carrots, but are unable to spare quantities of dung, I must yet remark, that I have seen very good crops obtained without manure." But carrots he thinks, by themselves, are entirely useless in fattening of pig stock, excepting perhaps in store fattening for market, which is also performed with clover; but for beef and mutton, he admits nothing is superior.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Mr. JOHN WALKER, *whose death was announced in* Vol. viii. p. 955.

HE was born on the 18th of March, 1782, at Colney Hatch, a hamlet in the parish of Friern Barnet. His father died while he was a child, and of course little is known of him. His mother came from Nottingham, and was sister to the Rev. James Morley, a dissenting minister at Painswick in Gloucestershire. Mrs. Walker not being left in the best circumstances, could only bestow a common grammar school education upon her son. He had made but a small progress in Latin, and had scarcely begun to learn Greek, when it was found necessary that he should be put to some trade

Several were tried, but none suited his temper, for his education, imperfect as it was, had given him that tincture for letters that excited in him a repugnance to any mechanical art. His mother dying when he was about 17, being left to pursue his own inclination, and feeling in himself that power of speaking which he afterwards employed to so much advantage, he became a candidate for theatrical fame. He had several engagements in the provincial theatres, and he was soon convinced that he had not mistaken his talent. His last country engagement was with Mr. Ward, the Manager of the Glocester Company, whose daughter was mother to the celebrated Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble. His proficiency at length inducing him to present himself to a London theatre, he preferred Drury-Lane, then under Mr. Garrick's management. Here being accepted, an inferior cast of characters was allotted him, but his manner of performing the Distressed Poet, in the farce of the Author, recommended him so strongly to Garrick's notice, that he advanced his salary, and brought him forward in tragedy; the second parts of which he usually filled, together with those of a grave sententious cast in comedy.

In May 1758, he married Miss Myners, a comic actress at Drury-Lane, but who was afterwards celebrated at Covent-Garden for her performance of Deborah Woodcock, in Love in a Village. Of this character, she was the original representative. She was also much admired in the Old Maid, Mrs. Heidelberg, &c. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Walker joined Barry and Woodward, in the company they engaged, on opening Crow-street Theatre, in Dublin. Here he was again advanced; as he succeeded Mossop in many of his characters, when the latter deserted to Smock-alley. Still he performed at Bristol during the summer months. In June 1762, his engagement with Barry and Woodward having terminated, he and Mrs. Walker returned to London, and were soon engaged by Beard at Covent-Garden, where he succeeded Sparks in playing Cato and Brutus. He was likewise considered excellent in Downright, in *Every Man in his own Humour*. Still he always admitted that though at this time, judicious and correct, he was far from a perfect actor. His gesture was ungraceful, his enunciation monotonous. His perfect skill in modulating the human voice, he used to say, was all acquired after he ceased to be an actor.

But even during his theatrical career, he never ceased employing his leisure hours in cultivating his mind, and improving the little knowledge he had acquired of Latin and Greek. Desirous of exploring the regions of philosophy as well as literature, he became a disputant at the Robin Hood, where he always received much applause. To the habit of speaking in this society, he attributed much of his subsequent success, as a teacher of elocution. He continued at Covent-Garden till the patent was disposed of in 1767, when not being included in the new arrangements, he again repaired to Dublin, where the bad state of the theatre did not permit him to remain more than a year. He now began to think of adopting a life more suited to his philosophical and literary turn, and only playing at Bristol as usual, in the summer months; but in the latter end of 1768 he quitted the stage altogether. His next object was to form a school at Kensington Gravel Pits, with the Rev. James Usher, a Roman Catholic Clergyman; but though the school succeeded, disagreeing with his partner, he quitted it at the end of two years. He was now determined to commence teacher of elocution. By dint of observation he had overcome his own defects; and his method being preferable to any adopted before, his superiority soon became evident. Young men of rank and talent eagerly availed themselves of his abilities, and soon found that he had more applications for instruction than he could possibly comply with. He now turned all his attention to the orthoepy of the English language, of which, he endeavoured, by tracing it to its principles, to form a consistent and analogical theory. In 1772 to make the public participators in his researches, he published by way of Prospectus, a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, a manifest improvement of Dr. Kenrick's Rhetorical Dictionary. Mr. Walker pre-

posed printing his work by subscription, and in this he was very materially assisted by Mr. Garrick; still as the number of subscribers did not answer his purpose, he altered his plan, and in 1775, published a Dictionary of the English Language, answering at once, the purposes of rhyming, spelling and pronouncing, accompanied with some useful aphorisms on pronunciation. Prefixed to this, was a handsome dedication to Mr. Garrick. This work was afterwards republished under the title of A Rhyming Dictionary. Mr. Walker conceiving that a guide to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names which so frequently occur in reading was much wanting, finally resolved in 1798, to make that a separate work which he had at first intended for an Index: he therefore, in 1798, published his *Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, with some Observations on the Greek Accents. In the same year Mr. Walker went to Scotland to read lectures on elocution at Edinburgh, where he met with great success, and many polite and friendly attentions, so much so, that he ever after retained a marked partiality for the Scottish nation. From Scotland he proceeded to Dublin, where his lectures met with uncommon success. He afterwards read them at Oxford, where some of the Heads of Houses invited him to give private lectures in that University, which he accepted. Having been introduced by his friend Garrick to Dr. Johnson, the Doctor had warmly recommended him to some of the higher graduates.

In 1781, he produced his *Elements of Elocution*, and in 1783, he published a pamphlet called *Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading*. The most useful parts of this, he afterwards introduced into his *Rhetorical Grammar*. In 1786, he formed a compilation, entitled *English Classics Abridged*; and in 1787, he published a pamphlet called *The Melody of Speaking Delineated*. In 1788, this was followed by his *Academic Speaker*, a selection from parliamentary debates, and the best authors: to this he prefixed. *The Elements of Gesture*; illustrated with copper plates. The novelty and utility of this idea gave the book a very extensive sale. The same idea was afterwards improved by the Rev. Gilbert Austin in his *Chironomia*, and by Mr. Henry Siddons in his *Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture*. But as there still remained a Desideratum, which no person had attempted to supply, in 1801, he produced his *Teacher's Assistant*, containing a variety of well-chosen themes: this has been republished since, under the title of *English Themes*.

In April 1802, Mrs. Walker who had retired from the stage at the same period with himself, died at the age of 79. She was a friendly good-hearted woman, and possessed exquisite humour. Mr. Walker's last production in May 1805, he entitled *Outlines of English Grammar*. In the form of notes he there introduced many observations not found in any other author. He now grew very debilitated, and gradually declined till July last, when a severe illness put a period to his existence in seventeen days. His remains were interred in the church yard of St. Pancras, where, in compliance with his wishes, a stone is erected to his memory, with a simple inscription.

Prince Czartoryski and his son, were among Mr. Walker's pupils, and also the sons of Lord Erskine. His philological knowledge made him intimate with Dr. Goldsmith, Professors Miller and Richardson, Mr. Dugald Stewart, Mr. Home, Mr. A. Murphy, and Dr. Kippis; he was also patronized by Mr. Edmund Burke. For the last twenty years of his life he formed one of a literary conversation, held every Wednesday evening at the late learned and ingenious Mr. Joseph Robertson's. But, notwithstanding Mr. Walker's nice ear, in respect to the euphony of speech, relative to music, it is said, he could not perceive when a singer was out of tune! In fact, he was not sensible of any gratification from music, except from melodies of the most simple kind, and those in the minor key, only. Melody in the major key, however exquisite, was lost upon him; he regarded it only as an addition of noise. Being bred a Calvinistic dissenter, though he changed his creed throughout the whole of his life, theology more than any other subject occupied his mind.

He was in a great measure familiar with the writings of the fathers, and the whole circle of polemics between Calvinists and Arminians, Puritans and Presbyterians, Pœdo Baptists, Anti-Pœdo Baptists, &c. &c.

Thus, after vacillating a long time, he unaccountably cast anchor in the church of Rome; but of which, though a sincere, he was by no means a bigotted member. In externals, Mr. W. was rather slovenly. He seemed to despise these things; he was dogmatical, but he easily yielded to conviction. As his temper was irritable, he too frequently had recourse to a tone of contempt with those who differed with him. Yet, so adverse were his early impressions to the tenets he afterwards adopted, that he left a master to whom he was to have been an apprentice, because he discovered he was a Roman catholic. And he once informed the writer of this article, that being taken by a friend, when only sixteen, to St. Paul's cathedral, he expressed much disgust at the appearance of the altar, and the habiliments of the clergy, on account of their near approach to popery! Mr. Walker being charitable during his life time, did not die worth more than seven thousand pounds, which, having no children, he has bequeathed partly to his distant relations, and partly in legacies to his friends.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. ROBINSON, late of Seaford, has two volumes of Poems on Moral and Patriotic Subjects about to appear, under the patronage of Mr. Sheridan and his Royal Highness the Prince. Report speaks highly of them.

The Rev. Thomas Rees has nearly ready for publication a Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, to be complete in one volume, and to comprise the fundamental principles of scientific knowledge, exemplified, and adapted to the capacities of children and young persons: illustrated by engravings. Each department of consequence will contain questions and practical exercises.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London intend to publish a Selection of the most interesting Papers which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the last two years.

Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, two volumes quarto, will be published in a few weeks. This work is the fruit of many years labour and research, and it is expected to be equally interesting to both the English and Scottish Antiquary.

Messrs. Carey and Marsham, two of the Baptist ministers in Bengal, are translating the Ramavana of Valmeki from the original Sanscrit. The first volume will soon be ready for publication.

A volume of Sermons by the late Archdeacon Paley, will shortly be published.

Mr. George Dyer is preparing for the press, a Poem, in four books, with notes, entitled Poetics.

No. I. of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed by permission to his Majesty, will appear in the course of next month. The whole under the immediate superintendance of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life painted by Mr. James Ward, and engraved by the same artists. The history and descriptions by Mr. Lawrence, the veterinary and agricultural writer, with occasional observations, by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the Red Cattle of Devonshire, in four plates of bull, cow, labouring, and fat ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in such manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

A Series of Letters by Mr. J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William Bennet, in reply to his remarks on a recent hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, will soon be ready for publication.

Dr. Richard Reece intends to publish, in one large volume, royal octavo

a Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, or a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases; and a popular description of the subjects of anatomy, botany, chemistry, dietetics, pharmacy, phisiology, surgery, midwifery, &c. The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science, divested of all technical obscurities.

Mr. Finlay's Historical and Romantic Ballads, in two volumes octavo, are nearly ready for publication; the greater number of them have never been published before. Some Remarks on the Early State of Romantic Composition will be prefixed.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata, is preparing for the press, by Captain Roche, of the 17th Light Dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces. This work will not be strictly confined to military events, but comprise an account of the country in every point of view; accompanied with maps, plans, &c.

Mr. Vancouver is now engaged in the Survey of Hampshire.

Mr. Price, of Appledore, has just completed an original work on Sheep Feeding, as practised in Romney marshes, in which he is a proprietor. This has been read in manuscript by the president and secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and met with unqualified approbation.

America.

A new work, from the pen of Thomas Paine, has appeared at New York, entitled "Examination of the Passages in the New Testament quoted from the Old, and called Prophecies concerning Jesus Christ; to which is prefixed, an Essay on Dreams, and their mode of operation, and applying the same to the dreams in the New Testament: with an appendix, containing T. Paine's Private Thoughts of a Future State, and Remarks on the contradictory Doctrines of Matthew and Mark."

Denmark.

A letter lately received from Copenhagen, contains the following passage: "The calamitous events which have accumulated on our unhappy country, have prevented our giving an earlier account of a phenomenon which was observed in the Island of Fuhnen, in September last. A globe of fire was perceived in open day, which appeared to be constantly in motion; and out of which, flames and sparks were seen coming, notwithstanding a bright sunshine. The direction of this meteor was from N. E. to S. E. A similar phenomenon was observed in Jutland at the same time, and in the same direction." It may be added, that an appearance something resembling the above was observed in Scotland much about the same time.

France.

M. Proust, an eminent physician at Paris, has taken upon him to prove that the cause of insanity is seated not so much in the head as in the stomach and bowels. He has found the intestines of those who died under this disorder, replete with mucous or bilious matter, more or less discoloured and dark. Worms are often found, and the inner membrane, constantly reddish, or even changed intirely in divers parts of its surface. The gall bladder and its ducts are always dilated, and frequently contain concretions; the liver too is enlarged and swelled: from whence M. Proust infers, that the seat of the disease is in the stomach and bowels.

M. Jousselin, manufacturer of earthen ware at Nevers, in an Essay on the Improvement of the Pottery, announces the discovery of a new method of enamelling or glazing so cheap, that the glazing, which at present costs the manufacturer 320 livres, will not amount to more than 20.

A street at Paris, hitherto called *Rue de Cheval Vert*, has lately taken its name from the Irish college in that city, and is now *Rue des Irlandais*. The master of this college is M. Walsh. This seminary, it is said, still glories in uniting to the study of the sciences and letters that of religion. The latter is not merely an accessary. The masters exert themselves in a particular manner to fulfil their duty in this respect; and this school is the more distinguished, as being the only one that has a course of Latin, philosophy, and of argumentation. The habit of speaking Latin, it is observed, affords great facility to speaking French.

There is an Aloe at present in the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris just ready to blossom. This is a most rare and curious event, as last century only one has blossomed. Its stalk, which rises in the centre of the plant, and which is to be crowned with flowers, is remarkable for its height, and the rapidity of its growth. It requires fifty or sixty years in our climate to render one stem capable of bearing flowers.

Germany.

The greater part of the Statues taken from Prussia were known to the most celebrated artists. Montfaucon, La Cheusse, Perier, Winckleman, and Cavaceppi, have described, or given engravings of a large portion of them. The same may be observed of the fragments, the instruments, lamps, medals, and other remains which belong to this magnificent collection. It also contains a prodigious number of curiosities, such as ancient enamels, vases, goblets, caskets, specimens of the coloured pottery of the fifteenth century, executed from designs by Raphael, Julio Romano, and other great masters; likewise ancient armours, among which are preserved those of Godefroy de Bouillon, Rodolphe of Hapsburgh, Francis I. Montecucolli, &c.

Italy.

Vaccine.—It has lately transpired that the government of Piombino and Lucca issued an order some time since, by which every inhabitant is obliged, under the penalty of 100 livres, to declare immediately whenever there is a person attacked with the small pox in the family. The informer who reveals the existence of any concealed patient, has a reward of fifty livres. Any house infected with the natural small pox is blocked up, surrounded with guards, and all communication with those within is suspended. Any person endeavouring to escape from such a house, is to be imprisoned forty days. Since this regulation has been made public, every child has been vaccinated within two months after its birth. The operation is performed gratis by the physician of the government.

The statue of Napoleon, from a mould executed by Canova, who is termed on the continent, another Praxiteles, has lately been cast in Naples, and exposed to public inspection.

The culture of the Chinese radish introduced into Italy about fifteen years ago, by M. de Grandi of the Patriotic Society of Milan, has been attended with uncommon success. The Chinese radish, *raphanus sinensis*, yields a large quantity of oil: recent experiments made at Venice prove, that this oil is preferable to any known, not only for culinary purposes and giving light, but in medicine. It is found to be extremely useful in rheumatic and pulmonary affections; it is not liable to spoil by keeping, like other oils; and has been employed with great efficacy in convulsive coughs. Relative to the culture of this plant, it is not injured by the hardest frosts. It is sown in September, and seeds in May or June, which seeds are very abundant.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

IT has been a general complaint in every age, that the present times are worse than any that preceded; that no iniquity has been, or can be, greater than is exhibited on the stage of the world at the precise moment when the complainer is making his lamentations. In general these complainers have little knowledge of history, and seldom know how to appreciate their own misery, or that of their predecessors. It must be allowed, however, that we have been witnesses to scenes which do not frequently occur. Revolutions are not the work of every day. The volcano has its moments of comparative repose, and man is not every instant devising destruction on his fellow-creatures. The times have exhibited to us scenes unworthy of rational beings; and who have been most to blame, the future page of history will explain to a future generation: but it is some satisfaction, that even where force, which ought to be the last reason of sovereigns, as it is the first of villains and desperadoes, carries every thing before it, there is still an attempt to appeal to the reasoning faculties of man, and to

justify its actions by some shew of argument.

The strange war in which the greatest powers of Europe are now engaged, has not yet obtained a precise name. Manifestoes and counter-manifestoes have appeared. The public papers are fighting the battles of opinion, and Paris and London employ the talents of a certain number of writers, to invent and to answer arguments. Negociations also, we cannot doubt it, have been set on foot: and Austria was the intended mediator between the contending powers. That she has failed, we presume, from the hasty retreat of her minister from our court: and we should express our sorrow upon this occasion, unless we greatly feared that the basis of negociation was such as Great Britain could not accept with honour and security. But how can we talk of security now? What security is there for any peace, that shall last even to a short number of years, whilst such strange sentiments are entertained on the rights of individuals and nations; and when so little regard is paid to those precepts, by which alone the peace and good order of mankind can be maintained.

Shut out as we are from the continent, we can have but a very imperfect view of its state. We cannot doubt that misery prevails in Prussia, and that great part of Poland is labouring under the wretchedness which conflicting armies have brought into that country. The storm is over, but the waves have not subsided; and the rolling of the ship is even greater than when carried on by the tempest. To remedy these evils must be the work of time; and the wretched sovereign who brought them on his country, is doomed to witness what he cannot alleviate, and to hear those cries which must wring his heart; and the more so, from the remembrance of his former greatness, and the view of his present state. Compelled to obey the dictates of the great conqueror, he has no prospect, that when summer opens the Baltic, he shall see his ports revisited by industry and commerce. It is a sad blank which is now before him; and he is of no consequence in the scale of Europe. He must wait till the contending powers choose to give peace to the afflicted world, and he must acquiesce in any terms they choose to prescribe.

The next state we should be anxious to know something of, is that of Portugal; but little can be spoken positively of its present condition. The emigration from that country is of little consequence, and bears but a small proportion to the numbers that remain behind. Whether the mass of the people are pleased or not with the change, we cannot tell: every account gives us reason to believe, that they acquiesce in it: and this acquiescence must be expected by every government which does not study to improve a country, or at least, which presents obstacles to every improvement which is, or can be, suggested. An insurrection has been talked of at Lisbon, but the rumour died away; and we know from experience, with what ease a little tumult at a place distant from England, is magnified by the newspaper writers in this country, into alarming insurrections. We should rather apprehend, that France is by this time completely master of Portugal; and we are curious to know in what manner it will regulate the affairs of a country, so long kept in ignorance and barbarism by the restrictions on the press, the intolerance of the inquisition, and the influence of the priesthood.

As France has eased the house of Braganza from the toil of governing its territories on the continent of Europe, Great Britain, not to be behind hand, has taken upon itself the management of Madeira and its dependencies. But it has not taken possession of this country absolutely. It is to be evacuated and re-delivered to his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal or his heirs, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France. We conceive, that if this part of the treaty is strictly observed, the Prince Regent has ceased to have any influence in Madeira: and he may now look upon himself as a South American sovereign. There he may expatiate at large; and if change of situ-

ation has given wisdom to his cabinet, he may create a powerful empire; happy in having left Europe to be torn to pieces by its barbarous inhabitants. One article in the Madeira treaty particularly struck us. By the sixth article, the free exercise of religious worship is to be maintained and protected, as at present established. Now we should be glad to know whether *o actual estableciemento*, the established church of Madeira, is to be maintained, and of course it is to be the exclusive worship of the island; or whether by the free exercise of worship, is meant, that the popish forms are to be left uninjured, but that protestants may be at liberty to enjoy with equal freedom the exercise of their religion. We mention this, because we have observed, that in all Bonaparte's treaties, the general freedom of religion is studiously inserted: and, whatever may be his crimes, and however detested may be his tyranny, we cannot but look upon this act, emanating from high authority, to be of the utmost consequence to mankind. It is a public preaching which it is a disgrace to Christians to have required force to inculcate upon them: and we cannot doubt that that intolerance which has subsisted so long among Christians, is one of those crying sins, which required the avenging hand of providence. If freedom of religion is introduced into Madeira, we shall rejoice that it has fallen into the hands of a protestant power.

It is too early for us to have any intelligence respecting the fugitive prince of Portugal: he has not yet heard, most probably of the loss of his Atlantic territories, nor is it known here, upon what conditions we stand respecting him. Commerce, however, is beginning to extend her aid to the American sovereign; and the Brasilian embassador, if he may now be so called, has adjusted measures, by which our merchants will have all the facilities, that the nature of the case at present admits. They seem, however, to be sufficiently safe: for whether the sovereign will admit them or not, the wares cannot fail of finding their way into the country. In the interval of settling the new government, and making regulations, both government ships and others will become very good customers, and a beneficial trade will be afterwards settled on a permanent footing, for the benefit of both countries.

If we knew little of Portugal, still less do we know of the politics of Spain. That French troops are there in great numbers is certain; but it does not appear, that as yet any change has been effected in the government. We cannot doubt, that the effect of French influence will soon appear; and, when we recollect that a Bourbon is sitting on its throne, it is not difficult to anticipate what will be the result of the motion of French armies. The rumour is revived, that the French and Spanish force united is to attack Gibraltar, and a much greater number of engineers is said to be employed, than could be necessary upon any other occasion. The mode of attack is even foretold, namely, the blowing up of the batteries. This is derided by numbers, who are yet to learn what can be effected by the art of man; and he who transported cannons over the Alps; in places where such an attempt, before that time, was esteemed ridiculous, is equal to the task of astonishing the world, by a display of the prodigious force of the expansion of gunpowder in subterranean chambers. We do not esteem the mode of attack ridiculous, or by any means impracticable; and it will require the utmost ingenuity of the defenders to prevent it, provided that the assailants will be at the expense of such an undertaking.

Turkey remains equally unknown to us. We are certain of this only, that French influence is predominant at the Porte; that the infidels, as well as the Christians, of Europe, find something untractable or unmanageable in our councils; that they prefer the atrocious tyranny of France, as we term it, to the mild and gentle conduct for which Great Britain is so renowned. The Grand Signior is gradually acquiring strength, and it is not yet ascertained that he is to lose all his dominions between the Danube and the Mediterranean. We must give some time for the schemes of Bonaparte to take effect. We cannot

imagine, that he would travel into Italy without producing some effect to astonish mankind.

Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.

Our information is so imperfect, that we cannot give a tolerable account even of either the state of Italy, or the nature of the French force in Dalmatia and the borders of Greece. It is said, that Sardinia is to be added to the new kingdom of Italy, and its king is to be indemnified elsewhere, or that some new king is to be made, who is to have this island. The king of Sicily still remains a king, and the Pope has not lost his triple crown: but these are trifling circumstances, and Great Britain can no more alter any decision respecting them, than if they were regions in the moon.

Austria is combined with France in the strictest ties. Its offers of mediation will doubtless be well paid for, and from that court we shall learn the full nature of the proposed system. We cannot but sincerely regret, that its minister should have been recalled by this power, as now no hopes remain of any mediation between the hostile countries. Of the internal state of Austria we know little; and the adjacent provinces to the east and southward of it, wavering between Turkish, Russian, and Austrian supremacy, wait for that doom, in which Great Britain has nothing else to do, but to look on and acquiesce: for her influence is annihilated on the continent, and neither Austrians, Russians, nor Turks give themselves the least concern about her hopes or her fears.

Of Russia, the papers delight to tell us, that the court is with the French, but the people with the English. The former article cannot be doubted: to the latter we are sorry to give no credit. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the language of the papers upon this subject. If a numerous meeting in England or Scotland is assembled, either for peace or against peace, of how little weight is it in the scale of politics; it is derided by the newspapers according to the parties which they espouse. Yet these papers pretend to talk of the sentiments of the Russian nation, as if the people in that country had expressed those sentiments in any public act, or, in fact, as if they felt any interest one way or the other. These mistaken writers should cast their eyes upon a globe, and observe the extent of the Russian empire; they will then see, that Russia can support itself, independently of Great Britain, and that our friendship or enmity cannot excite any perceptible sentiment in a thinly-scattered population, which is scarcely sensible of war or peace, and is completely under military control. The great thing we have to dread from this empire is, that it will unite heartily in the views of France, and send forth its hordes to depopulate the fertile plains of Hindostan. On this account, it would be extremely desirable to have some intelligence from Persia: but of that country we know scarcely any thing, and it is some consolation to hope that, in that part of the world at least, humanity enjoys the blessings of peace, and that degree of civilisation, which makes social life capable of enjoying a happiness, to which the restless European has long been a stranger.

In Germany, the confederacy of the Rhine is settling with a firm and compact power. Holland is making new arrangements with France, exchanging territories in one place for territories in another; but, unfortunately for us, giving France ports, which extend its line of sea-coast, and increase our danger, in case France should, in the midst of a future peace, attack us *á la mode de Copenhagen*. Of Denmark we have no opportunities of hearing any thing. Sweden continues our faithful ally—the only one we have, and he is of no use to us. We expect to hear in a short time, that he has received from us a good subsidy in hard dollars, and has lost Finland. This, with the loss of Pomerania, may reconcile him to that abridged state, in which he perhaps may be permitted to exist a sovereign; but, unless there is a speedy peace between the contending powers, or he joins those of the continent, we still retain our apprehensions for his safety.

France persists in its system of excluding Great Britain entirely from the continent; and, if we are to believe the French papers, the whole country enters into the views of the sovereign, and is perfectly content to endure all the restraints, and to forego

all the conveniences, which must arise out of such a system. We do not hear of any petitions for peace in that country; and, in fact, they have not the reasons to urge, as are supposed to have great weight with us; for necessity is the mother of invention, and there is full employment in that empire for every hand that is capable in labour, and is not employed in the army. That France can subsist independent of commerce, that is, foreign commerce, cannot be doubted; for her internal resources are inexhaustible, and every effort is made to bring them into play. But, if the alienation of mind between the cabinets of France and England is doomed to run its full career, still we may congratulate humanity, that national hatred has not conquered, at least in France, every sentiment worthy of civilised beings. The emperor had given to the National Institute the sum of three thousand livres, to be assigned to him who had, by the best conducted experiments, exemplified the Galvanic system. This prize has, by the Institute, been adjudged to an Englishman; and our papers, instead of applauding its impartiality, are making this act, in which the sovereign was not at all concerned, an opportunity for inveighing most bitterly against him. We cannot find words to reprobate such infamy. It is surely praiseworthy in a sovereign to give encouragement to science, literature, and the arts; and surely it is desirable, that the odious competitions of mankind, their beastly turmoils, and their horrid passions, should be kept as far as possible from the regions of science. Science, literature, and the arts belong to all mankind; and he who encourages them, whatever may be his vices, his crimes, or his failings, deserves in this respect well of humanity. We should with pleasure see the appropriation of a similar sum of money by a British parliament to an equally laudable purpose.

What will be the conduct of the American States, on the arrival of our last regulations respecting commerce, cannot yet be anticipated. They will not readily go to war with us, because their ships must fall a prey to us; at the same time it is very difficult for them to act. But whatever may be the feelings of the government, the people are going on in the great work of subduing the earth; and, whilst the folly of Europe is laying waste fertile regions, America is more than compensating for the loss, by bringing still larger tracts under the dominion of a better civilisation. If we carry our eyes to the southward, we see in Jamaica some cause of uneasiness. The House of Assembly has passed very strong resolutions, and expressed very great dissatisfaction at our act of parliament on the abolition of the slave trade. Whether those resolutions originated in this country or not, we trust, that our act of parliament will never be repealed. If the service of Blacks is required, Jamaica must find some other means of procuring it than those of slavery; or, at least, if it cannot, England will not carry on so nefarious a traffic, which must be an eternal disgrace to a Christian nation.

We might carry our views to many other parts of the habitable earth, but the state of civilisation does not admit of that free intercourse, which might be expected from rational beings, and which is particularly shut up at present from this island. It is some consolation, however to think, that many parts of the world are perfectly indifferent to the freaks of fancy, which now agitate the two greatest nations of Europe. The greater part of Africa, the whole empire of China, the vast plains of Tartary, are perfectly indifferent as to the regulations by which the French and English mutually endeavour to embarrass each other. They scarcely know that two such nations exist; their contests appear an idle tale; their pretended superiority over all other nations to be ridiculous affectation and pride. Yet equally idle quarrels may agitate these countries, not blest with the light of that pure religion which has produced so little effect amongst us. They have, it is possible, their just and necessary wars, and they have, some of them, writers and others talkers, to compose manifestos, equally fraught with perfect conviction of the righteousness of the cause, on which chance of birth led them to decide and to exaggerate.

But we may moralise on the folly

and wickedness of the present times as much as we please, still our anxious care returns to our own country. We would increase its energies, and palliate its faults; and for ourselves, we would endeavour to study its best interests, totally indifferent to those idle factions, whose chief object is place, the second their country. It cannot be doubted that, from whatever cause it has arisen, the country has been brought into a critical state, from which it cannot be extricated with honour, without great wisdom and integrity. We now know, that we are esteemed by the continent to resemble the Ancient Britons, and to be *hospitibus feri*. The continent has suffered enough by our interference, and will have no more to do with us. If the war should end with this determination; if this island were really prevented from ever sending its subsidies and its men, to stir up nation against nation; if it were allowed to be only a commercial nation, and to have free intercourse with every nation, without the trouble of diplomacy; what a happy æra this would be for our country and for mankind. Various essays have been written to prove, that England can exist without trade: we are inclined to believe, that it can exist much better with trade, and without incessant warfare to prevent our neighbours from enjoying it.

The effects of our regulations on commerce are not yet perceived. The regulations are made, the sanction of the legislature will be wanted to bring the whole into a complete system. The eyes of the nation have been directed towards the parliament; and previous to its meeting, two great meetings have been held,—one at Glasgow, for perseverance in war, the other at Leeds, for peace. The body of the people seems very easy on the subject, and very wisely so; for they cannot at present tell in what state the nation really is; what it is fighting for; what are the objects to be gained by continuance in war; and what to be lost by the restoration of peace to the world. It is but too visible, that in every object which this country has held out to the continent, it has been baffled; and it is also evident, that, from the beginning of the revolution to the present moment, we have been acting upon a variety of motives, whilst the conqueror has had one end in view, and has pursued his great end by adequate means.

In Ireland, a petition is drawn up for the emancipation of the Catholics, and we are happy to see, that many Protestants have declared themselves in favour of this measure. The question will probably be agitated again in the great council of the nation. The Bank has had a meeting, and come to a resolution to assist government with loans, and a more advantageous mode of conducting its business. The corporation of London has amused the public by a very disgusting speech to Sir Home Popham, and mortified every thinking man, by presenting at the same time a sword to the brave general, the hero of Maida. But a debate has also taken place in the common council, on the subject of balloting in the city for militia, in which an alderman and representative of the city did not scruple to declare publicly, that he had previously consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the line of conduct which he was to adopt. But the great feature since our last is the opening of the session of parliament on the 21st, when a speech was delivered from the throne by commission.

The speech entered into a justification of the measures that had been adopted since the last meeting, was very prolix, and drawn up, we cannot say with very great success, with more attention to style than is usual upon these occasions. As it is supposed to come from the pen of a gentleman who prides himself upon his powers of composition, we recommend to him not to fall in future into a very vulgar error in the use of the participle. He makes his majesty talk of the confederacy as being directed "either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his majesty an insecure and ignominious peace." Now the preposition "of" is just as necessary before the words "an insecure and ignominious peace," as before the words "this kingdom;" or else the writer should have changed the phrase, and said, "to impose upon his majesty an insecure and ignominious peace." It would be beyond our purpose to enter into farther criticism

upon the language and diction of this speech; nor are we anxious that our statesmen should excel in the arts of composition. To govern an empire and to make a speech are two very different things, and we have seen such vain babblings taking place of good councils, that we could almost imitate Plato, and exclude orators from any place in the state.

But to our purpose: the speech declares the king's regard for the honour of his crown and the just rights and interests of his people, of his knowledge of the great confederacy formed at Tilsit against this country, which laid him under the necessity of attacking Denmark; but he had great pleasure in seeing the Portuguese fleet wafting their sovereign to a new empire. The mediation of Russia was refused, from its impartiality not being ascertained, and the basis of the treaty not being known. Austria and Prussia could have no ground for hostilities. The papers respecting the Austrian and Russian mediation are to be laid before parliament. War continues with the Turks, from the evil councils of France: but Sweden remains faithful, and must be rewarded. The treaty of amity, &c. between us and the American states is not ratified; but hopes are entertained that relations of peace and friendship will not be broken. In consequence of the French regulations respecting trade, a measure of retaliation has been adopted, and all the orders relative to it are to be laid before parliament.

The House of Commons is addressed with full confidence in their loyalty and public spirit to raise supplies, at the same time that they are informed of the unexpected amount of those of the last year, and encouraged with the hope that very little will be added o the public burdens.

Both houses are informed that this is really a just and national war, for it is purely defensive; and nothing is wanted on the king's part but a secure and honourable peace. He has no cause but that of his people; and providence is invoked to make the struggle successful and glorious to Great Britain.

An address was moved for in the usual manner; to which the Duke of Norfolk made an amendment, that the unqualified approbation of the Copenhagen business should be omitted. In this amendment Lord Sidmouth concurred, and brought many strong arguments to prove that the attack on Copenhagen was unjustifiable; and he observed, that our wars from the revolution were founded upon the principles of upholding the law of nations, and this was particularly the case of the war begun in 1793. A deviation from this principle could not be admitted. He could not subscribe to that monstrous policy which induced us, because we apprehended danger from a gigantic power, to commit such an act of injustice, and follow the same course as had been pursued by that power.

Lord Aberdeen approved of the Copenhagen business, and maintained that the principles of our maritime rights must be universally asserted or not at all. Lord Grenville made a very long opposition speech, just such a one as he would have treated with the utmost contempt, if he had been in power. He talked of Mr. Fox, and he talked of Mr. Pitt; and he argued justly on the impropriety of giving any approbation to the Copenhagen business till proper documents were laid before the house, on which that melancholy affair could be justified. He thought peace, if to be acquired with honour, to be desirable; but he disapproved of popular petitions to obtain it, from the effect it might have on the continent. The rejection of the Russian mediation, and the reasons for that rejection, he disapproved of; and he would by no means allow it requisite that the basis of the negociation should be previously laid down before the mediation was accepted. He wished to know many things relative to America; and asked such a number of questions, as put us in mind of the questions that oppositionists used to ask of him when he was in power, and to which he was accustomed to turn a deaf ear. He praised much of the Portugal affairs, though he was not inclined to confide much in the reports of future benefits from the Brazils. Last of all, he adverted to Ireland, and strongly recommended the concession of the Irish claims, that the whole empire

might be united firmly against the common enemy. Lord Hawkesbury replied. Lords Buckinghamshire and Lauderdale supported the amendment. Lord Mulgrave opposed it. It was then negatived, as were two other amendments brought in by Lord Grenville, and the address was carried.

In the House of Commons, Lord Hamilton moved the address, and stated with great energy the critical situation of the country in which faint-heartedness and listlessness would inevitably lead us to ruin. He praised the ministers to the skies, and was seconded by Mr. Ellis. Lord Milton reprobated the rejection of the mediation of Russia, and lamented that nothing appeared in the speech to indicate a disposition for the restoration of peace, when it was practicable. He asserted, that the Copenhagen business was *primâ facie*, an unprovoked act of agression; an opinion could not be absolutely given on this head without proper documents. Mr. Ponsonby hoped that England would never bow her head to France; and he was convinced, that if she were now to stoop she would never be able to rise again. At present, however, it was impossible to give an opinion on various points of the speech, till ministers had afforded the necessary information; and he should by no means subscribe to the argument, that because Bonaparte was flagitious and unjust, and openly violated the laws and rights of nations, it was incumbent on us to follow his example. He was sorry to observe, that no notice had been taken of Ireland in the speech: and he gave notice, that if ministers did not produce the documents on the Copenhagen business, he should move for them himself, or introduce the subject in some other shape for regular discussion.

Mr. Milnes vindicated the ministers through thick and thin. Mr. Whitbread reprobated the Copenhagen business; and declared, that for his part he would rather have the Danish navy in the Danish ports manned with Danish sailors, and their hearts with us, than all the ships they possessed in our own harbours, and the hearts of the population, as it is now to a man against us. He could not give the ministers credit for getting off the court of Portugal to their transatlantic possessions; and he lamented the want of a disposition for peace; and he hoped that the people would continue to press forward with petitions till ministers were forced to make peace, or the government were placed in the hands of others who would agree to it. In short, he would have any administration put out of power who refused to accede to a negociation, to ascertain whether an honourable and secure peace could be obtained or not; but he would sooner see the country perish, than be witness to a peace that was dishonourable or insecure.

Mr. Canning asserted, that in all the transactions of Tilsit, there was sufficient to justify ministers in what they had done, nay even to render them odious, if they had not acted as they did. As to Russia, he was ready without documents to meet the discussion on that subject. She had offered to mediate, but she had neither the temper nor the power to do it; for, at the time she professed to be the sworn protector of Europe, she was the slave of France by the treaty of Tilsit. As to the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeak, no time was lost in the investigation, and it appeared that an act had been done without authority, and an answer to this effect was returned. Reparation was voluntarily offered: but unfortunately in the mean time other incidents occurred, which still continued to be matter of discussion. The late orders of council were assuredly matters of the highest importance; but they were made necessary by the conduct of the enemy. We had the right to make retaliation; and we cannot look forward to a permanent and honourable peace but from our naval superiority. Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Bathurst each opposed ministers, but without any new argument; and Mr. Duckett justified them in the same manner.

Mr. Windham reprobated in the strongest terms the Copenhagen business. He had much rather that Bonaparte possessed the fleet, than that we should acquire it at the price of our honour and the national degradation. The ships we had thus obtained

were perishable, the enmity of a power once friendly to us would never decay, and our national disgrace would be eternal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that ministers had no written document respecting the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit; but they had a communication of the substance of these secret articles from the most unquestionable authority. Mr. Sheridan was very severe upon the last speaker, observing that we did not attack the fleets of Russia, whom ministers could consider no otherwise than as principal, then we fall foul on Denmark, who at any rate was but an accessary. Afterwards we apply to Russia to mediate between us and Denmark, when we had committed an outrage beyond all possibility of reconciliation. Such were the absurd measures pursued; and in the mean time Ireland was neglected, without any attempt to reconcile that much injured country, on which subject he pledged himself to bring forward an early motion. The address passed without a division.

On the next day, the report on the address was brought up in the House of Commons, when Mr. Macdonald expressed his disapprobation of it, founded on the business at Copenhagen, a measure in his opinion loaden with disgrace. The scrupulosity as to forms respecting peace was ill contrasted with the want of all scruples in plundering the town of an ally. Mr. Fuller justified the business at Copenhagen. Mr. Hibbert lamented the want of disposition to negociate for peace, which he thought was desired by all parties, who were heartily tired of this fifteen years struggle. Mr. M. A. Taylor reprobated the Copenhagen business, and related some facts relative to the Yorkshire petition for peace. This petition he stated to be not so much against the war as the orders of council, which, in the opinion of the petitioners, had seconded and supported the efforts of the common enemy. He wished for another administration capable of managing the affairs of a great nation, and likely to procure an honourable, a secure, and a lasting peace. Mr. Eden enquired of ministers how it came to pass that, as the treaty of Tilsit was signed on the 7th of July, Admiral Gambier could sail on the Copenhagen business on the 26th. The time seemed very short for the procuring of information, and preparing for such an expedition. Mr. Yorke thought that the government of the country could not be carried on, unless the house reposed some confidence in the speech of his Majesty; and he cautioned the house against pressing for the disclosure of information, which came from secret sources. It was absurd, he said, at this day to talk of abstract principles of right, when they were disregarded by the enemy.

Mr. Windham was so old fashioned as to think rascality on the part of an enemy not a sufficient ground for us to violate the principles of honesty. Such a depravity in the national character he looked upon as a dreadful symptom and forerunner of future ruin. When bad actions proceeded from bad principles, or the practice from the theory, there was great danger of honour and character never being recovered. The support given to bad principles in this house and in the country, was impolitic as unjust. In the career of fraud and injustice we should never overtake France, and we should be like the ass imitating the lion. Too little importance he thought had been attached to the preservation of the national character; and the ruin of the country was not a greater evil than the extinction of our reputation. Mr. M. Montague justified the Copenhagen business. Mr. W. Smith reprobated it: he had advised his constituents not to petition; but if negociation had been refused from false notions of etiquette, he thought petitions ought to be promoted for peace, and against the minister.

Mr. Canning observed, that the ministers had never stated that their information went to the precise terms of the articles of Tilsit. Mr. Whitbread took a view of the arguments of the ministers: and the address was ordered to be presented.

On the most material point, the business of Copenhagen, we are by no means satisfied; nor does it ap-

pear that sufficiently solid reasons have been given for refusing to negociate. The question, however, will probably be resumed, and the nation will know in what state it is as to character at home and abroad. In the present critical times we agree with Mr. Windham, that the ruin of the country will soon follow the loss of its character.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

ANGELICA KAUFFMAN.

THIS celebrated female artist died at Rome, on the 7th of November last, in the 67th year of her age. She was a friendly, agreeable woman, her countenance expressing no genius, but great good nature. By indefatigable industry and good fortune, she acquired a property of two hundred thousand dollars, which she has left to a relation, whom she had sent for from Germany to attend her. Her house displayed much taste; a hall, which is quite full of statues and busts, conducted to her apartment, where she had a choice little collection of ancient paintings, carefully protected by silk coverings. Among these was, a *St. Jerome*, which, according to her account, was by Leonardo da Vinci. Among some fine heads, by Vandyke and Rembrandt, hung her own portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and well known by the engraving executed by Bartolozzi; but age had entirely effaced all similarity between it and the original. The following are the principal performances which this industrious artist had by her at the time of her decease: *The Prophet Nathan leading David to express his opinion of the rich Man who had robbed his poor Neighbour of his only Sheep*, and exclaiming, "Thou art the man!" The figures are as large as life. Nathan's head very fine, and replete with manly dignity. This, without dispute, was the best of her historical pieces. She succeeded in giving David a somewhat majestic, but yet ambiguous physiognomy, exactly such as the pious King may be supposed to have had. He starts and drops with terror the harp on which he is playing; but his motion appears in the picture rather a shrug of the shoulders, than a start. For the rest, this picture is in her ordinary manner, pleasing and elegant. Her *Hagar and Ishmael* appears to be far inferior in merit; Hagar seems engaged in a cold and ceremonious conversation with the Angel, whose extended arm is evidently faulty. In heroic subjects, she was totally destitute of energy. *The Departure of Coriolanus*, a scene from the French tragedy of that title, is represented with great elegance. Her picture of *Three Girls singing from Notes*, is very pleasing. Subjects of that kind seemed to suit her talents. Her *forte* appeared, however, to lie in portraits. The whole-length *Portrait of a Scotch Nobleman*, in the picturesque habit of his nation, particularly attracted the eye. Beside him is a lovely boy, completely naked, representing *Bacchus*; but unfortunately extremely faulty. In some other portraits, in which she had confined herself to the heads, she had been uncommonly successful. Among the rest there was an unfinished one of *Canova, the Statuary*.

She had been in England some years, and was, at an early period of the Royal Academy, elected an academician. The late Mr. Alderman Boydell published a great number of engravings by different artists, after her works. Amongst these were *The Flight of Paris and Helen, Venus presenting Helen to Paris, The Judgment of Paris, Papirius Prætextatus, Achilles lamenting the Death of Patroclus*, and *Penelope awakened by Euryclea*; all of which were engraved by that excellent but unfortunate artist Ryland. He also engraved the picture of *Queen Eleanor sucking the poison out of the wound of her husband, King Edward, in the Holy Land*, after this artist; a companion to it, of *Lady Elizabeth Grey imploring Edward IV. for her Husband's Lands*, and her fine painting of *Venus Regina*. Her portraits of the *Duchess of Richmond*, and of *General Stanwix's Daughter*, were also

engraved by Ryland. Besides these, the alderman also published engravings from several other historical subjects, by Angelica, as *Ariadne abandoned by Theseus, Ulysses discovering Achilles, The Painting of Calypso and Ulysses, Achilles discovered by Ulysses, Hector reproaching Paris,* &c. &c.

She painted for the *Shakspeare*, published by Boydell, two pictures; the one representing *Valentine, Protheus, Silvia,* and *Julia,* in the 5th act of The Two Gentlemen of Verona; and the other, *Diomed, Cressida, Troilus,* and *Ulysses,* in the 5th act of Troilus and Cressida. These were engraved by Schiavonetti, in the dotted manner, a style of engraving which has done more to destroy the beauty of that excellent art than any other thing which could have been devised; the stroke or line engraving being the only branch which can produce that effect which historical subjects so much require, and which a work, under the direction of the Rev. Edward Foster, entitled *The British Gallery,* has recently and happily for the arts in this country, shewn that that style does not want artists in London to execute it, if proper encouragement be shewn them.

Angelica also painted a great number of fancy subjects, particularly in ovals and circles: forms in which she seemed to delight; but which, probably, were the means of confining her powers in a narrower compass than might otherwise have been the case. Alderman Boydell published upwards of 60 plates from subjects painted by her.

Angelica had resided at Rome some years, justly known and justly celebrated. The illness which preceded her dissolution was long and painful, but it was sustained with pious fortitude and exemplary resignation. In Rome, where the love of the arts is the sole sentiment that has survived the shipwreck of its glory, the death of this distinguished person caused an universal sensation. People of all ranks were emulous to testify their respect for her memory. Her funeral obsequies were performed with decorous pomp, and with more than usual solemnity. Several of the nobility, more than one hundred ecclesiastics, in the habits of their several orders, and the members of all the literary societies at Rome, walked in the procession. The pall was supported by young ladies, dressed in white, and immediately after the body, some of her best pictures were displayed, borne upon the shoulders of the mourners.

We have only to add, that the younger Gessner, who was at Rome in the summer of 1787, had then paid two visits to Angelica. "She received me, says he, in the most obliging manner. She is indeed a woman endowed with singular talent, to which she joins the utmost diffidence. I saw at her house some beautiful portraits: she gives a grace to the turn of her heads which seems peculiar to herself: her stile is delightful, and on this point she certainly deserves all the praises which are bestowed on her. Yet, notwithstanding all my admiration for her talents, I do not think she can be placed in the same class with our Graaf. Her heads of men, at least, cannot be compared with those of that artist, who touches them with such a bold and firm pencil, that his works partake of the beautiful character of Vandyck. Angelica usually leaves them undefined, glazing them with soft and feeble tints, which in other respects produces an agreeable effect, and succeeds admirably. I must confess, that in her female heads, it is impossible to desire any thing more graceful or fascinating."

In August, in the same year, S. Gessner, the father, wrote to his son at Rome, informing him, that he had received a most obliging and affectionate letter from the amiable Angelica, in which she acknowledged it would give her real pleasure to be useful to the young Gessner. His father proceeds:—"Do not neglect her, for she is on all accounts a woman of very superior merit, and her society must be extremely interesting." He concludes by informing his son, that he had heard that Angelica shewed particular talents on the harmonica.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*Two Faces under a Hood.*" A Comic Opera, written by Mr. T. Dibdin; the Music composed by Mr. Shield. 15s.

AS soon as it was known that Mr. Shield had consented again to write an opera, the expectation of the public was raised to the highest pitch. Much was expected from so great a master; and, considering as we do, that Mr. S. must certainly be deemed one of the best English composers of the present age (perhaps without an equal), we must confess that *our* expectations were highly excited; and that we, in common with others, were pleased with the idea of once more perusing the pages of a favourite author. Shall we also confess—we must—that we were in some measure disappointed when the opera made its appearance. But before we proceed to review the music, we find ourselves impelled to apologize for the musician, at the expence of the——(we were going to say poet; but the muses and all the powers of Parnassus forbid): we may say the Martinus Scriblerus of the opera.—Poor Shield! what an Herculean labour thou must have had, to wade through such a mass of nonsense; to gild such ordure; to prefix harmony to such insipidity—We must excuse thee; and whoever of our readers will take the pains to wander through the puddle of this writer's brain, will we think excuse thee too. When we read the Song of "Go to bed Tom," we thought it would have been quite as well if Tom had been abed, instead of wasting ink and paper in such barbarous rhymes, destitute almost of any meaning; but perfectly free from any thing approaching towards poetry.—Hear him:

"At noon when the trumpets so piercingly
rung,
They put me in mind of my Ursula's tongue;
And at night your idea could ne'er be kept
from
This heart when the drums beat, go to bed
Tom."

Again—take a whole song:

I once was cheerful as the spring,
Knew neither sorrow nor disgrace:
But now, a lamentable thing,
I fell in love, and lost my place.

I being on an errand sent,
My true-love call'd, I *wanted grace*;
And though I own *I should have went*,
I staid behind, and lost my place.

Ye *ladies' maids*, ye *great men* too,
Don't copy me in any case,
But do whate'er you're bid to do,
Unless you've got another place.

We will not trouble our readers with any more of the "Beauties" of this author; if they choose to read the piece, they will discover *quantum suff.* of the most unintelligible jargon that ever "stained fair paper."

To give Mr. Shield his due, we are obliged to say, that the music in general is very far superior to the *words*; (we cannot prevail upon ourselves to call it poetry, it would be a profanation of the term). The overture contains some bold and masterly modulation; the first and second movements we consider as being by far the best: in the rondo we do not perceive any thing particularly new.

The Blast of War, sung by Mr. Incledon, possesses much merit, and is written in Mr. S.'s *own style*. The polacca, *Aid me Venus, Loves, and Graces*, sung by Mrs. Dickons, is well conceived, and we have no doubt will become a favourite with the public. *Welcome Freedom, welcome Pleasure*, sung by Miss Bolton, is also a very pleasing melody, and possesses much merit. *Then pry'thee no more come to woo*, sung and composed by Mrs. Dickons, possesses much pathetic simplicity, and will gratify those who are fond of the softer kind of music. Of the humorous songs, those assigned to Mr. Fawcett, viz. *Sorrow's a snivelling Boy*, and *A very merry Hey down derry, &c.* are the best, and we doubt not will find their way into convivial societies. There are also one or two glees, which we are inclined to speak well of, but our limits will not permit us to enter into further particulars: perhaps, at a future time, we may notice some other of the songs, &c. The accompaniments for the piano forte, &c. are well arranged, and display the hand of a master. We wish we could have given to the whole piece our unqualified appro-

bation; had it been the production of a meaner pen, we should perhaps have said more in its favour, but coming from the quarter it does, we expected something greater than usual; perhaps our expectations were raised too high. Z.

"*Ye Banks on which we oft have stray'd.*" The favourite Duet, sung by Mr. Braham and Miss Lyon, in the Opera of Lionel and Clarissa; written by H. Siddons, Esq. The Accompaniments and Arrangement by J. Addison. 1s.

We notice this duet merely to prevent our readers from throwing away their shillings for an old thing with a new name. "Ye Banks on which we oft have stray'd," is the old song of "Ye Banks and ye Braes of Bonny Doon," well known to our fathers, very indifferently arranged by Mr. Addison.

Upon the words of this duet Mr. H. Siddons has as little claim as he had to those of the "Mischievous Bee." But he is determined to be an author; but really such authorship is truly pitiful. But our readers shall judge;

The old song, as written (we believe) by Burns—

1.

Ye banks and braes of bonny Doon,
How can ye bloom so fresh and fair,
How can ye sing ye little birds,
While I'm so wae and full of care:
You'll break my heart, ye little birds,
That wanton through the flow'ring thorn,
Ye mind me of departed joys—
Departed never to return.

2.

Oft have I roam'd by bonny Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine,
Where ilka bird sung o'er its note,
And cheerfully I join'd with mine.
Wi heartsome glee I pull'd a rose,
A rose out of yon thorny tree:
But my false love has stol'n the rose,
And left the thorn behind to me.

The *new* song, written by H. Siddons, Esq.—

1.

Ye banks on which we oft have stray'd,
Why do ye bloom so freshly fair,
Why do ye chaunt ye plumy choir,
And I so weary full of woe:
Thou'lt break my heart, oh songstress sad,
Thus warbling through the flow'ry thorn,
Thou mind'st me of departed joys,
Departed never to return.

2.

Oft have we rov'd with holiest truth,
To see the modest woodbine twine,
And ev'ry bird that sung of love,
Wak'd ev'ry soft dear hope of mine:
Clarissa, as I pluck'd the rose,
Full sweet upon the thorny tree,
I thought not Passion's leaves would fade,
And only leave its thorns with me.

We really can hardly tell which is most to be admired, the *modesty* or the *taste* of Mr. Siddons.—We beg pardon, we mean H. Siddons, Esquire!—By the bye, what with journeymen authors, dirty barristers, and, lastly, *players*, whom every butcher's boy may purchase the liberty of hissing out of his presence for *sixpence*, we are so overrun with Esquires, that we are continually reminded of Mr. Windham's expression respecting Volunteer Colonels; for we positively cannot spit out of our windows without spitting upon an Esquire. T.

"*Thine am I, my faithful Fair.*" A Canzonet, by John Whitaker; the Words by the Author of the Thorn. 1s. 6d.

"*Love and Pity.*" A favourite Song, by John Whitaker; the Words by Shenstone. 1s. 6d.

Of Mr. Whitaker's compositions in general, we have before expressed our opinion; and we are happy that it is in our power again to bestow the meed of our unqualified praise. "Thine am I" is indeed a most charming canzonet; the melody is at once expressive and elegant, and the accompaniment is very skilfully arranged.—"Love and Pity" is a song of great intrinsic excellence; the symphony to which is, we think, equal to any we have seen of Mr. Whitaker's. If none but such compositions as these came before us, how delightful would be the office of Reviewer. T.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enough has been said about the expression of Gray (*furrow*); the communications of our correspondents in the present number amply explain his meaning: "Vindicator" must therefore excuse us from inserting his letter upon this subject.

"Juvenis" has been received.

"L. E." from Kingsland shall be attended to, perhaps, in some future number.

The work mentioned by "Mr. W. Keegan" we do not remember to have received: and we must decline his offer of sending it, as the time elapsed necessarily precludes it from appearing in a review of *new* books.

"Lauretta" shall appear next month.

Many other contributions have been received, which will be attended to in due time: we must only entreat the patience of our correspondents.

BOOKS PUBLISHED JANUARY 1808.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ARCHITECTURE.

ESSAYS of the London Architectural Society, with 4 plates, royal octavo, 7s. boards.

AGRICULTURE.

Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society. vol. II. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan. By David Irving, A. M. 8vo. 8s.

Memoirs of the public Life of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox. By R. Fell. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas More, with a new translation of his Utopia, his History of King Richard III. and his Latin Poems. By Arthur Cayley, the Younger, Esq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

DRAMA.

Faulkener, a tragedy, as performed at Drury-Lane. By W. Godwin. 2s. 6d.

Illustrations of Shakspeare and of ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare; on the collection of popular tales entitled, Gesta Romanorum; and on the English Morris Dance. By F. Douce. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A familiar Treatise on Perspective; designed for Ladies, and those who are unacquainted with the principles of Optics and Geometry. By W. Daniel. 5s.

Youth's Historical Guide; together with Evidences of the Christian Religion. By J. Sabine. 12mo. 4s.

The Merchant's and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary. By J. J. Maxwell. 6s. 6d.

The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament. By T. F. Middleton, A. M. 14s.

MISCELLANIES.

Stories of Old Daniel, or Tales of Wonder and Delight, 3s. 6d. boards.

Tales of the Passions; in which is attempted an Illustration of their Effects on the Human Mind. By George Moore. 8vo. 9s.

Hoyle's Game of Chess; including his Chess Lectures, with selections from other Amateurs. 2s.

A Letter to the Rev. J. Owen, A. M. in reply to the brief Strictures on the Preface to Observations on the present State of the East India Company; to which is added a Postscript, containing Remarks on a Note printed in the Christian Observer for Dec. 1807. By Major Scott Waring. 3s. 6d.

A Letter to J. S. Waring, in refutation of his Observations on the present State of the East India Company, with prefatory Remarks on the pretended alarming Intelligence lately received from Madras, of the assumed general Disaffection amongst the Natives, &c. with Strictures on his illiberal and unjust conduct towards the Missionaries in India. 2s.

A short Address to the Most Rev. Hon. Wm. Lord Primate of Ireland, recommendatory of some Commutation or Modification of the Tythes of that Country; with a few remarks on the present state of the Irish

Church. By the Rev. H. B. Dudley. 1s. 6d.

Education of the lower Orders. A second Letter to Mr. Whitbread: containing observations on his bill for the establishment of parochial schools in South Britain; also supplementary observations on the religious systems maintained by the Monthly and Critical Reviewers, in their strictures on the author's first Letter to Whitbread. By John Bowles. 3s. 6d.

The Origin of Naval Architecture: a Discourse adapted to the general Fast. By Philopheros. 1s. 6d.

The Satires of Juvenal. Translated and illustrated by F. Hodgson, A. M. 4to. 2l.

Mr. F. Plowden's Refutation of the Charge of having improvidently and maliciously advised the Prosecution of the King v. Graham. 3s. 6d.

Practical and descriptive Essays on the Art of Weaving. By J. Duncan. Part I. 7s.

Commerce defended; an answer to the arguments by which Mr. Spence, Mr. Cobbett, and others, have attempted to prove, that commerce is not a source of national wealth. By J. Mill, Esq. 4s.

MILITARY.

Military and Political Considerations relative to Great Britain and her Oriental Colonies. By Major-General Sir G. B. Broughton, Bart. 10s. 6d.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

Remarks on the Reform of the Pharmaceutical Nomenclature, and particularly on that adopted by the Edinburgh College: read before the Liverpool Medical Society. By John Bostock, M. D. 2s.

NAVIGATION.

A Supplement to the Practical Seamanship. By R. H. Gower. 8vo. 6s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Natural History of Birds: intended chiefly for young persons. By C. Smith. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s.

NOVELS.

Le Duc de Lanzun. Par Madame De Genlis. 2 vols. 8s.

Vicissitudes of early Life, or History of Frank Neville: a satirical tale. By D. Lawler. 2 vols.

The Unknown, or the Northern Gallery. By F. Lathom. 3 vols.

Tales of former Times. By A. St. John. 9s.

POLITICAL.

The Orders of Council, and instructions for imposing the restrictions of blockade, and for regulating the navigation of the sea, and the importation and exportation of merchandize. 12mo. 5s.

The State of Britain abroad and at home, in the eventful year 1808. By an Englishman. 2s.

The Six Letters of A. B. on the differences between Great Britain and the United States of America; with a preface by the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. 2s.

A Collection of the State Papers which have appeared relative to the Danish and Russian wars; with prefatory remarks. 2s. 6d.

Letters to the King on the State of the Established Church of England. 1s. 6d.

Observations on the American Treaty; in eleven letters first published in the Sun under the signature of Decius. 2s. 6d.

Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences, of the present War. By Wm. Roscoe, Esq. 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A brief Statement of the present System of Tythes in Ireland; with a plan for its improvement. By J. Mason. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Juvenile Poems. By T. R. Robinson. With an account of his Life. By a Member of the Belfast Literary Society. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Edwy and Elgiva, and Sir Everard. Two Tales. By the Rev. R. Bland. 7s.

Scottish, Historical, and Romantic Ballads, chiefly ancient; with explanatory notes and a glossary. By J. Finley. 14s.

RELIGION.

Sermons on the practical Obligations of a Christian Life, for the use of Families. By the Rev. T. Robertson, L. L. B. 16s.

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy: in two Letters to his patron, from a Country Clergyman. 3s. 6d.

The Manual of Prophecy. By the Rev. E. Whitaker. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Winchester, Nov. 19, 1807. By the Rev. F. Iremonger. 1s. 6d.

The Hopes of the Righteous in Death: illustrated in a funeral Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Horningsham. By the Rev. F. Skurrey, A. M. 1s.

Short Remarks on the alarming Increase of Dissenters. By W. C. F. 1s.

A Sermon on the Duty and Expediency of translating the Scriptures into the current languages of the East, for the use and benefit of the natives. Preached before the University of Oxford, Nov. 29, 1807. By the Rev. E. Nares, A. M. 3s. 6d.

Posthumous Essays. By Mr. Abraham Booth. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical Dictionary of England. By N. Carlisle. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s.

A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom. By W. Capper. 8vo. accompanied with Maps of every County in England. 1l. 4s.

The Sixth Portion of Mr. Nicholls' History of Leicestershire, containing the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, will be published as speedily as the nature of so laborious an undertaking will permit. The plates for it (unless any additional ones should hereafter be added) are all engraved.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th December, to the 20th January, 1808.

Catarrhus	26
Cynanche	6
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Asthma	3
Rheumatismus	7
Febris	4
Paralysis	4
Dyspepsia	8
Hypochondriasis	6
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	4
Hysteria	2
Diarrhœa	6
Hydrops	3
Morbi Cutanei	5
Morbi Infantiles	8
Asthenia	20

"Dropsies and Asthmas, and joint-racking Rheums." MILTON.

OF all the causes of disease, there is none, perhaps, which operate more frequently, or is more serious in its consequences than cold, or the undue operation of atmospherical temperature. The foregoing list contains a considerable number of diseases which arise from this source, as may be naturally expected at this season of the year.

Rheumatism is one of these diseases, and among the number of this class, is a case which had been of four year's standing. The patient was first affected in the extremities, after washing clothes in a cold damp cellar. Every succeeding winter the malady became not only more severe, but also more general, till at last she complained of acute pain over almost the whole body:—had nearly lost the power of motion—was extremely weak and emaciated—had little or no appetite—in short, every function was greatly impaired; and withal, she was affected with diarrhœa. She had applied to a variety of practitioners, both quacks and regulars, and their prescriptions were chiefly directed to the local affection, or the pained parts. The cure was effected, however, by dietetic and medicinal agents, directed so as to restore the energies of the constitution.

Many diseases assume a local form, which cannot be cured by local applications. Such diseases afford a rich harvest to the quack and the empiric.

J. HERDMAN.

Old Broad-Street,
Jan. 23d, 1808.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

MARRIED.] On the 16th, William Frend, esq. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Company, to Miss Blackburne, daughter of the Rev. F. Blackburne, and grand-daughter of the late venerable and learned Archdeacon Blackburne.——At the house of H. M. Hoare, esq. of York-place, the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K.B. &c. &c. to Miss Thrale, eldest daughter of the late H. Thrale, esq.

Died.] Lord Trafalgar, the only son of Earl Nelson, of a typhus fever. He was an amiable and promising youth.——At his house, in Coleman-street Buildings, the Rev. John Newton, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, and St. Mary, Mounthaw. Mr. Newton, who was born in 1725, was originally bred to the sea; and after being the curate of Olney, Bucks, and the friend of Cowper the poet, he was during many years distinguished as one of those persons who stile themselves Evangelical Preachers. Mr. Newton had published his own life, down to 1763, and an account of what is called his conversion. He bore an excellent character; and from a publication of his, addressed to his wife, entitled *Cardiphonia*, he seems to have been one of the most affectionate of husbands. Though Mrs. Newton died many years since, it seems, he never indulged a thought of altering his condition.—— At Chingford Lodge, Epping Forest, in his 69th year, Mr. John Hamilton Moore, late teacher of navigation on Tower-hill, author of *Moore's Navigation, Seaman's Daily Assistant, The Monitor*, &c. He was born at a village near Edinburgh, and brought up by an aunt till about eight years of age, when he was taken by his father, a bleacher, to near Londonderry. He was afterwards sent to Monaghan, under the celebrated Mr. Ballentine, to study the mathematics. Having finished his education, he entered as a cadet in the Plymouth division of Marines, and served on board Commodore Elliot's ship, the Brilliant, when that officer took Thurot. After he got his discharge, he turned his mind to study, and sustained various reverses of fortune before he became one of the teachers at the late Mr. Hebden's at Hounslow, where he compiled his *Epitome of Navigation*, a lasting memorial of his knowledge in that science. After Mr. Moore settled in London, by his perseverance and industry he caused the best charts to be published, that had ever been done by any individual in this or any other nation. When Lord Howe was first lord of the admiralty Mr. M. was of great use to him, in getting a survey of the coasts and harbours of Great Britain delivered to every captain of the navy, in the same manner as other stores: notwithstanding which, when government were lately applied to, none of them knew him but Lord Spencer, to whom he some time since dedicated a new edition of his Navigation.——The Rev. Samuel Henshall, M.A. rector of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, to which he was presented by Brazenose College in 1802. He was supposed to have been one of the best Saxon scholars in the kingdom. Besides his History of the County of Kent, and a Dissertation on the Laws from Edward the Confessor to the Reign of Edward the First, &c. &c. he published "The Saxon and English Languages, reciprocally illustrative of each other; and the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of the Latin, &c."

Died some time since at Mutturiah, East Indies, aged 23, Lieutenant Francis Lodge Morres, of his Majesty's 22d regiment of foot, third son of the late Rev. Redmond Morres, rector of Clonmeer, in the county of Cork, by Mary, only daughter of the late Edward Dalton, of Deer Park, county of Clare, esq. niece of the last John, Lord Eyre, nephew of the present Lord Frankfort, and on the father's side also related to Lord Visc. Mountmorres, Sir William and Sir John Morres, baronets. In this truly worthy young man were centered every qualification necessary to form the meritorious officer, the complete gen-

tleman, and the truly faithful and affectionate friend: as a soldier, brave, humane, and resolute; as a friend, faithful, sincere, and affectionate; as an acquaintance, mild, affable, and unassuming. Possessed of such virtues he endeared himself to all classes of society, and died most sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance, and in particular by the noble family on whom he reflected so much honour as a relative.

Reply to the English Declaration.

The *Moniteur* of Jan. 7, contains a translation of the English Declaration, in answer to that of the Emperor of Russia, with a marginal commentary.

On the following passage in the second paragraph of the Declaration,

> "His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had been imposed upon Russia, in the conferences of Tilsit. (1).

the *Moniteur* says;—

(1). "We are authorized to declare, that no secret engagement was formed during the conferences at Tilsit, of which England could complain, and which concerned her in any way. Why does not the Cabinet of London make known those secret engagements which are contrary to the interests of England, if it be acquainted with them? Its Manifesto would in that case be unnecessary; and the mere communication of those secret articles would justify its conduct in the eyes of Europe, and redouble the zeal and energy of every English citizen. But it is the custom of this Government to set out with a falsehood, in order to authorize its acts of injustice, and in the endeavour to vindicate those vexations which it causes all the nations of the world to suffer alike. When it was deemed adviseable not to execute that article of the Treaty of Amiens which required the evacuation of Malta, the King was made to declare, in a Message to Parliament, that all the French ports were filled with vessels ready to effectuate a descent upon England, and all Europe knows whether there was then the least armament in the ports of France. When the Cabinet resolved to seize a few millions of piastres which four Spanish frigates were bringing from the continent of America, it told a lie equally gross, in order to justify the most scandalous aggression. When, finally, it wished to excuse the inexcusable expedition against Copenhagen, it had recourse to suppositions whose falsehood is evident to all Europe.

But if the former denial of Russia and France—if the experience, so often renewed, or the falsehood of English assertions—if the challenge which is given to publish any secret article of the Treaty of Tilsit, which should be contrary to the interests of England, are not sufficient to convince every impartial man; a very few reflections will prove that England does not believe in those secret engagements formed by Russia against her.

"If, in fact, the Cabinet of London did believe in the existence of such engagements between France and Russia, why did it not, at the very instant that it made that discovery which induced it to attack Copenhagen, assail the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, instead of permitting it to clear the Straits of Gibraltar? Why did three Russian vessels, which were coming from the North Sea, pass through the English squadron which was blockading Copenhagen? Why, if secret stipulations had been made at Tilsit to the disadvantage of England, did the Cabinet of London have recourse to the mediation of Russia, in order to conciliate its differences with Denmark? Let these Ministers be at least consistent with themselves, and let them not assert, a few pages lower, these very words—'*But until the Russian Declaration was published* (that is until November), *His Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude His Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of Mediator.*' Thus the English have recourse to the mediation of Russia, in order to come to an arrangement with Denmark, more than three months after the Treaty of Tilsit; and they pretend, as we shall see still farther down, that they undertook the expedition against Denmark, only to '*oppose the execution of the arrangements at Tilsit, and to defeat one of the objects of those arrangements.*' They seized Danish vessels, on account of arrangements which the Emperor of Russia had made at Tilsit; they permitted the vessels of the Emperor of Russia to pass freely; they were at peace with Russia, for they had recourse to her mediation; it is hence not true that they then believed that Russia had formed arrangements against them; it is hence not true, that they now believe in the existence of those arrangements. How is this unhappy nation fallen! By what miserable counsels are her affairs directed! Her Ministers, in framing a Manifesto of a few pages, have not good sense and reflection enough to avoid contradictions thus gross."

"But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a *review of the transactions of that unfortunate Negociation*, and a just

estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections, which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions." (2).

(2). " The good faith of the Cabinet of London shines forth here in all its brightness! It is hoped that the Emperor of Russia, having formed engagements opposed to England, would fail in keeping them almost immediately. Doubtless the English Government judges according to its own feelings. It reveals its secret to all the world. The treaties which it signs are made only for the occasion *(sont des actes eventuels)*; the obligations it contracts are but simulated engagements, which it violates or keeps according to its caprice or interest. We repeat it; the Emperor of Russia signed nothing at Tilsit which was contrary to the interest of England; but if he had done so, his character, his loyalty, did not authorize England to think that he would have at once violated his engagements. We shall not lay any stress upon the tone of all this paragraph, in which Russia is represented as " *yielding in a moment of despondency and alarm!*" The Russians will answer it better than ourselves. We will only observe the difference which subsists between the declaration of Russia and the answer of England. We find in the first, the noble language of a Prince who respects supreme rank and the dignity of nations, and who, if he speaks of facts shameful to a State, does it only because he is compelled to unfold the reasons of his complaint. We see, on the contrary, in the Answer of England, the gross insolence of an oligarchic club, which respects nothing, which seeks to humiliate by its expressions, and which, for want of good reasons, has recourse to calumnious imputations and insulting sarcasms."

" His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanations with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity, or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted, but not destroyed," (3).

(3). " Two great nations, equal in power and courage, were shedding torrents of their purest blood for the sole interest of the oppressors of the seas. These calamities touched the two sovereigns: they were desirous to put an end to them; and the Emperor of Russia, though animated by so powerful a motive, was desirous that England should be sensible of the effects of his ancient attachment, and required that France should accept his mediation; a condition which the generosity of the Emperor of Russia rendered less unpleasant *(moins penible)* to the Emperor of the French. Still it might well be so, since the mediation he was called upon to accept was that of a Prince so recently reconciled to France, and this mediation being so proposed, and so admitted, England, instead of accepting it with eagerness, answered so great generosity by insulting distrust. She required that the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, which concerned her, should be communicated to her. She was answered that there were no secret articles which concerned her; and doubtless, in order to dissipate so odious a suspicion, the Emperor of Russia, who was always earnest to leave the door open for negociation between France and England, ought to have expressly fabricated such articles. He had no right to expect that such generous cares should be so ill rewarded. In truth, it is hard to carry further the forgetfulness of all decency, all feeling, and all reason."

" His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness, the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the Powers of the Continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove, that Great Britain who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia, when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel, than the Emperor of Russia; the Ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution." (4).

(4). " The Ministers of London, have, indeed, a strange lack of memory. If they wished to persuade Europe that they were not in connection with Russia when the

war broke out between France and Prussia, they ought to efface from the memory of every one, and withdraw from all the public documents, the pieces which they published on the events of 1805. Those pieces, published by England, have made known that the Cabinet of London, in order to turn aside the tempest which was gathering at Boulogne, formed a treaty with Russia and Austria. It was contrary to the opinion of Prince Charles, and all men of intelligence, that an Austrian army precipitated itself upon the Iller. The faction which the English Government had then at Vienna, did not examine whether it suited the powers of the coalition to wait till the Russian troops were united to those of Austria. This delay of three months was alarming to England; the long nights of autumn threatened her with too great a danger, and Cobentzel sent the note which determined for war, at the very moment when the army of Boulogne was embarked; and the destiny of Mack was decided at Ulm, while the Russians were still in Poland. While England can be answered by facts thus public, how should she deny that it is for her, and her alone, that Austria and Russia have made war! Austria did not delay concluding peace; Russia remained at war with France. Afterwards, a Russian Plenipotentiary signed a treaty of peace at Paris. Russia did not ratify it; for the sole reason, that having, in conjunction with you, made war, it was in concert with you that she wished to make peace. Thus, after having made war for England, it was still for her sake that Russia did not make peace; it was for her still that Russia continued the war. It was not for Prussia, for Russia owed nothing to that power, because Prussia, after having signed at Berlin a treaty of co-operation, caused it to be almost immediately disavowed at Vienna, separated herself from her allies, and concluded apart her arrangements with France. The possession of Hanover, so desired by Prussia, was not only not intended by Russia, but even against her interests and her will. It is further an historic truth, that Prussia was induced to take up arms on the report of the treaty of peace signed at Paris by M. Doubril, and in consequence of assurances given by the Marquis de Lucchesini, that by a secret article of that treaty Poland had been ceded to the Grand Duke Constantine. This inconceivable Cabinet of Berlin, after having deceived the whole world, was at length caught in her own toils. It is hence true, that when Prussia took up arms in 1806, it was at the same time against France and against Russia; it is not less true, that after the battle of Jena had already destroyed the Prussian army, and the French were already at Berlin and on the Oder, there was still no treaty between Prussia and Russia. Russia was obliged to march to the Vistula, on account of the war in which she was involved with France since 1805, and in order to defend herself. This confounding of the most recent events, this ignorance of the occurrences of our own times, is worthy of the present Ministers of England. Their whole conduct, finally, unfolds the selfishness and machiavelism of this Cabinet."

"It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having, at any particular period of the war, effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen, to illustrate the charge against Great Britain, of indifference to the interests of her Ally; a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France." (5).

(5). Therefore, the Emperor of Russia has no right to complain that the Cabinet of London should employ the forces of Britain for the sole profit of England, while he himself was actually engaged with the French army. If the English squadron, which forced the Dardanelles, had chosen to unite with the Russian squadron; if it had taken on board the 10,000 men which were sent to Egypt, and united them to the 12,000 Russians at Corfu, the attack upon Constantinople would have been an effectual diversion for Russia. The conduct of England was in a spirit totally opposite to this: after having sustained an indelible disgrace before Constantinople, she made an expedition to Egypt, which did not deprive the Grand Vizier of a single man, and which had nothing in common with the quarrel in which she had engaged Russia.

"Therefore the Emperor of Russia is to ascribe the whole blame to himself, since he would not wait for the succours which England was disposed to grant him. But these succours ought to have been sent while Dantzick was yet in the possession of Kalkreuth. If to the 12,000 men which lay down their arms and capitulated in the streets of Buenos Ayres, England had joined the 15,000 men which have since set Copenhagen in flames, these forces would not, it is true, have afforded a triumph to the arms of Britain—France was in an attitude of defence: she respected England enough to expect greater efforts—but Russia would not have been able to complain. It was of little moment to the

Cabinet of London, that two nations of the Continent were massacreing each other on the Vistula: the treasures of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres excited her cupidity, and Dantzick received no succours.

"His Majesty, as his Ministers affirm, *made the greatest efforts to fulfil the expectations of his Ally.* And what have been the effects of *these great efforts?* The arrival of 6000 Hanoverians at the Isle of Rugen in the month of July; that is, a month after the contest had been terminated. Was it not evident that so wretched an expedition was conceived for no other purpose than to occupy Hanover, in case the Russian army had been victorious? Is it not evident that it arrived at Rugen only for English objects? Is it not evident, that if the French army had been victorious, the aid of 6000 men would have produced no effect? Is it not evident, that by the month of July the French army must have been either victorious or beaten? Is it not evident, that the 20,000 Spaniards, and the 40,000 Frenchmen from the Army of Italy, (of which a part had been placed at the disposition of France, by the security given her through the expeditions to Egypt and Buenos Ayres), joined to the 24,000 Dutch troops who were at Hamburgh, would, by the month of July, form an army more than sufficient to render futile all the efforts of England?

"It was not, therefore, in the month of July that succours ought to have been sent; it was in April. But the Hanoverian Legion was not then formed; and till the Ministers had it in their power to set in motion this mass of foreign deserters, they had only national troops at their disposal, and we will state why they did not choose to employ these. The 15,000 men of Buenos Ayres, joined to the 15,000 British Militia, might have furnished in the month of April, an army of 30,000 English. That, however, did not suit the Cabinet of London: the blood of the Continent alone must flow for the defence of England. Whoever reads attentively the debates of Parliament, will find there the developement of this policy, and it is this policy alone which Russia justly complains of. She had a right to see 40,000 English land, in the month of April, at Dantzick, or at Stralsund. Has England done so? No! Was she able to do it? If she answers in the negative, she is then a very weak and miserable nation, and has little title to make so great demands upon her allies. But what was wanting in the Ministers was inclination; they wish only for piratical operations; they calculate the results of war at so much *per cent*; they think only of profit; and the fields of Poland presented nothing but danger and glory. If England had at last taken part in some battles, English blood must have been spilled; the people of Great Britain, upon learning the sacrifices which war requires, would have wished for peace; the mourning of fathers, the mothers weeping for their children fallen in the field of honour, might perhaps have produced, even in the hearts of those Ministers, the same sentiments which a long war has inspired in the French, the Russians, and the Austrians. The British Cabinet, in its turn, could not prevent itself from feeling a horror at perpetual war, or else the men of blood who compose it would be execrated by the people. The land war is not like a war by sea; the strongest fleet does not require more than 15,000 men, abundantly supplied with provisions, and having no privations to suffer. The greatest sea fight is not equal to a skirmish at land, and costs but little blood or tears. France, Austria, and Russia, employ in war armies of 400,000 men, who are exposed to all sorts of dangers, and who are daily fighting. The desire of peace arises even in the bosom of victory; and in Sovereigns, the fathers of their subjects, it finds a place among the dearest sentiments of their hearts. Of all the forms of government oligarchy is the most severe; even that, however, is inclined to peace, when war costs so many victims. The system which influences England not to support her Allies is the consequence of her selfishness, and the effect of the barbarous maxim of perpetual war. The English people do not revolt at this idea, because care is taken to remove from them the sacrifices of war. It is thus that, during four coalitions, we have seen England laugh at the sight of the misfortunes of the Continent, feed its commerce with human blood, and make a sport of the scenes of carnage in which they took no share. She will partake again of the esteem of Europe—she will be worthy of having allies, when she shall present herself in battle array with 80, or 100,000 men: then, whatever might be the event, she would not wish for a perpetual war; her people would not submit to the caprices of an inordinate ambition; her allies would not be her victims. It is in fighting with one another, that the Russians, the Austrians, and the French have learned to esteem each other; it is in fighting that they have made hostile and cruel passions yield to the desire of peace. England has acquired her superiority on the seas by treachery, at Toulon, and in La Vendée. To the convulsions which she has stirred up, she has only opposed a few ships of the line, and some thousands of men. She

has neither experienced the want of peace, nor the bloody losses of war. But it is natural that the Continent should wish for peace, and that the Continental Powers should hold the policy of England in horror."

"The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian: a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained, and none in which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint, which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain" (6).

(6). "It is true that the Admiralty Court has only condemned one Russian ship, but this argument is not less fallacious; more than one hundred Russian ships have been obliged to change the course of their voyage, have been subject to odious searches, and been detained in England. Since the Manifesto of the Cabinet of London, more than twelve of those ships which were detained at the time that the Russians fought for the cause of England, have been already condemned. It is not then to the Admiralty Court that application ought to have been made to verify the occasions of Russia's complaints. It is the registers of the cruizers at sea, and of the Commanders of the ports, which ought to have been consulted It is a strange manner of proving that one has done no wrong to seek the proofs of those wrongs where they do not exist."

"His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the Treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the Treaty, in virtue of which the mediation was proposed; and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were—a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat, and a communication of the articles of the Peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed, not four months before, to his own acceptance of the professed mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had a right to require, even as the Ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his Honour and of his Interests." (7).

(7). "Sophistry and hypocrisy add to the sentiment of disgust which is felt at reading such absurdities. However horrible the principle of perpetual war may be, it would be less shameful to avow it: there is a sort of greatness in boldly proclaiming crimes. England says, that she has not refused the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia; and yet the very day that her note appeared in answer to that offer, her troops entered Copenhagen, declaring, in this manner, war, not only against Russia, but against Austria, and the whole of the Continent. Her answer to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh was read by the light of the conflagration of Copenhagen. And what was that answer? That England wished to know the bases of the negociation.—How wretched a shift, when the question involved such important interests! Lord Yarmouth and Lord Lauderdale knew those bases: let it be asked of them; whether they believe France wished for peace. The most desirable basis was disclosed in the notes of Russia, since she offered her mediation for a *just and honourable* peace. England demanded a guarantee, and the Emperor of Russia offered his. Was there on earth a guarantee more powerful and more august? As to the communication of the Secret Articles concerning you, what right had you to ask for them, since none such existed? What was your real intention? To refuse the mediation. You have refused it; and the hand which signed the refusal was then reeking with the blood of Danes, the dearest and oldest of the Allies of Russia."

"The complete abandonment of the

interests of the King of Prussia, (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial Ally), and the character of those provisions, which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negociations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain." (8)

(8). " Prussia had lost all its states: Memel was on the point of being taken from its Sovereign. The Cabinet of London was one of the causes of this unfortunate situation, since it had been one of the causes of the war, by insinuating to Prussia that France intended to restore Hanover to the King of England. Is it by the assistance of England that the King of Prussia has been extricated from a desperate situation? It was the Emperor of Russia, who fought for him, and caused the restoration of his Crown. This is a strange manner of abandoning his Allies. The old Allies of England would be very happy, if they had only to complain of being abandoned in the same way. It is certain, that France did twice propose to Prussia a separate peace; but it was well understood, at a time when she had not the generous interposition of Russia in her favour, that the Prussian territory was not to have been evacuated until the English should have made peace."

" It is not, while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian Monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate, and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government:—it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his Ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation." (9).

(9). " This paragraph contains only false assertions. No new contributions have been laid upon the Prussian States; but those which had been imposed during the war were to be discharged. All the countries between the Niemen and the Vistula, forming a population of more than a million, have been evacuated: the rest has not; and the reason it has not is, because the Treaty has not fixed the period for its evacuation: because the preliminary arrangements with the King of Prussia are not yet terminated; because the expedition to Copenhagen has recently thrown more uncertainty into the affairs of the North of Europe; because the Prussian Minister (who, according to the ancient policy of his Cabinet, has, by perfidious communications, given such good information to the British Cabinet) is still in London; because English vessels have been received at Memel; because, in short, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the acts of injustice on the part of Great Britain have placed Europe, Russia and France must understand each other *(ont à s' entendre)*. As to the death of individuals, *subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and the surrender of Prussian fortresses which could not be reduced during the war*, these assertions are altogether unintelligible. France has, on the contrary, restored two more fortresses to Prussia, Cossel and Gratz. The French make war loyally, and certainly do not put to death the peaceful subjects of conquered countries. They do not seize the property of individuals; they protect it. People of the Continent, read the maritime code of England, and you will see what her code on land would be were she as powerful there as she is on the ocean. She does not seize merely the ships of the Princes with whom she is at war, but also of merchant vessels which transport private property. There is no difference in the eye of equity between magazines of merchandize belonging to individuals in conquered countries, and the goods of traders which are stowed in merchant vessels. According to the relations of equity, there is no difference between merchant vessels and convoys of goods transported by land from Hamburgh to Berlin, or from Trieste to Germany; and have the French armies been ever known to arrest such convoys? Have we not seen Lord Keith attempt to seize, at Genoa, vessels which were in port, and goods which were in the possession of the merchants of that city? He did but apply on land the principles of the maritime code of England. The Austrians and Prince de Von Hohenzollern, who commanded them, were indignant at such oppression: they resisted them, and the battle of Marengo

bringing, a few days afterwards, the French into Genoa, also brought back the security of private property. Whence, then, does so different a conduct arise? The one is the result of the atrabilarious and unjust policy of England, and the other of the liberal policy and civilization of France. If, on her part, she were mistress of the seas, she would be seen attacking none but armed vessels; she would be seen even protecting the property of the subjects of those states with which she might be at war. If we wish to compare the spirit of liberality and the civilization of the two nations, we should take as the terms of this comparison the French code of war on land, and its application to individuals and property, and the maritime code of the English and its application to the individuals and property that are found on the ocean."

"But what motive could have induced the Ministers of London to mention Prussia in this Manifesto? Is it the interest of Prussia! But if the interest of Prussia touched them, they would have accepted the mediation of Russia. Why do they publish at this hour this indiscreet paragraph, which clearly shews that the spirit which has already caused the Cabinet of Berlin to take so many false steps, is yet in motion? Is it to be useful to Prussia, and to conciliate for her the interest of France, of which, under the present circumstances, she stands in so great need? France has evacuated many countries, England not one: and the preliminary basis of all these negociations was the *uti possidetis*. When the French treat with their enemies, they either change the governments guilty of having united with England against the interests of the Continent, or if they evacuate a conquered country, it is in consequence of a durable peace, all the conditions of which are observed; and as they are never seen to attack their allies without a declaration of war, or treacherously surprize their capitals, so they are never seen to quit a fortress before its fate has been determined by negociation. The English attack for the sake of plunder, and retire when they have burnt and pillaged all before them. This war is well suited to them, for it is a war of pirates. When they once entered Copenhagen, they should have remained there until peace was concluded. Nothing could equal the infamy of their attack, but the dishonour of their disgraceful flight.

"But if it were true that the French have exacted a little from their enemies, why should they not in fact? They have 600,000 troops, and they are ready to make every sacrifice to double their force, if it should be necessary; not that war is their natural trade, and that they do not sensibly feel the sacrifices which they make in withdrawing so many hands from the cultivation of their so fertile soil. In possession of a fine country, they wish to addict themselves to the conquests of commerce and industry; but your tyranny will not suffer them. You have roused a giant, who, having roused, you continue to irritate incessantly. During fifteen years, your injustice has only tended to add to his energy and power, which your perseverance in your tyranny will still increase. He not only will not lay down his arms, but he will augment his force until he has conquered the liberty of the seas, which is his first right, and the patrimony of all nations. If the afflicting consequences of war are protracted, if the French troops continue a burthen to the territories which they occupy, you are the cause. All the calamities which oppress Europe, proceed from you alone. These great questions are not to be resolved by diplomatic *common-places*. When you are disposed to make peace, France will be ready to make it. Of this you cannot be ignorant; you well know it. An anecdote generally known may be quoted in support of this assertion: When the Imperial Guard set out for Jena, and it was known that the Emperor was to join the army a few days after, Lord Lauderdale asked M. Champagny, whether, if England made peace, the Emperor Napoleon would consent to stop and countermand the march of his troops against Prussia. The Emperor replied in the affirmative. With one word you could have saved Prussia. By preventing the fall of this power, you would have maintained on the Elbe that barrier so necessary to your dearest interests, the re-establishment of which in future is impossible."

"But while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure." (10.)

(10.) "The Emperor of Russia must necessarily be offended at the communication that Mr. Canning made to Mr. Ryder (M. Rist,) and in which the English Minister declares himself certain that Russia would guarantee Denmark from the just resentment of France, if after having suffered its independence to be violated, and its fleet to be carried away, Denmark should constitute itself into a British province. This falsehood had no effect but to

irritate the Prince Royal: it could not impose upon any body. England wished Russia to guarantee Denmark from the resentment of France, at the time when she declared that she offered violence to Denmark only to guarantee herself from the secret engagements contracted at Tilsit, by the Emperor of Russia. It is really hard to determine which is the most remarkable in this instance the bad reasoning, or the immorality, of the Cabinet of London."

"But, until the Russian Declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France.—Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared, when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburgh." (11.)

(11.) "If the Emperor of Russia *has shewn England the first symptoms of reviving confidence after the Peace of Tilsit*, it is not consequently true that he has concluded at Tilsit secret arrangements, which places him at enmity with England If those demonstrations have taken place at the moment when the investment of Copenhagen was known at St. Petersburgh, it was not because the Emperor of Russia felt no resentment; it was because he felt some hopes of softening the ferocity of England by gentle measures; it was because he wished to interfere to save his unfortunate Ally; it was because, ignorant of the causes of the Expedition to Copenhagen, knowing that he had given no pretence for it directly or indirectly, he was able to persuade himself for some time that England had some reasons to induce her to take so important a step. He was, however, better informed by the communications of the Prince Royal, by the communications of England herself, by the Manifesto of the English General, which explained the odious pretensions of his government; and then he demanded that the attack of Copenhagen should cease. England answered him by setting Copenhagen in flames and carrying away the fleet."

"After this operation, the most fatal for England of all the enterprizes which she has ever undertaken, she had only two courses to pursue: either to continue to occupy Copenhagen, and that she durst not do, or to evacuate Copenhagen, the consequence of which she knew would be, that the Sound would be for ever shut against her. She then had the meanness to have recourse to the mediation of Russia. She laid open her character; she thought she could impose upon the Emperor Alexander; but she could obtain nothing by a proceeding rendered odious by this very opinion. Russia replied to her with silence of contempt, and by fortifying Cronstadt and her coasts. This proceeding of England, then, proves one thing: namely, that she did not think that Russia had formed secret engagements at Tilsit, contrary to her interests. This truth, established in so many ways in these notes, overturns all the scaffolding of the English Manifesto."

"The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea, from Dantzic to Lubec." (12.)

(12.) "Why should not England consent to the inviolability of the Baltic? If it be not an enclosed sea, why do the English vessels pay toll at Elsineur!"

"Nor can his Majesty conceive, that in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity, of Denmark." (13.)

(13.) "Europe will judge whether these conditions are such *as Denmark could hardly obtain by the most successful war*. England required,

1. That the Danish Navy should be given up to her in deposit till peace.

2. That the just indignation produced by the attack upon Copenhagen, should give way to friendly sentiments towards England.

3. That the Danish Army should take part against France, and carry on the war for England.

"We should add to all the advantages offered by these fine terms granted by England the loss of the Danish possessions in Germany, which France would have seized, and upon which territories she would have beaten the English, if she allowed them to land there.

"We should in vain look for the traces of any calculation, for any appearance of reason in such arguments.—The fact is, that the British Councils are guided by precipitation and ignorance, and that in what the government says, does, or intends, no objects, view, or motive can be discovered."

"His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connexion which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own." (14.)

(14.) "So that Russia has no interest in going to war with England; for the interests of commerce and navigation concern not the Russians. They have no interest in the independence of the Baltic; for an order of the English Council has stripped the Baltic of its independence, and another order of the same Council might decide that they had no interest in the navigation of the Neva. The object which all the powers propose to themselves, in re-establishing the liberty of the seas, and restoring peace to Europe, is an object foreign to Russia. Russia, for the last hundred years, has derived such advantage from her connection with England, that she has nothing further to wish for. These great advantages consist in a Treaty of Commerce, which has fettered and ruined the industry and commerce of Russia; but since this Treaty has eminently contributed to the prosperity of England, what signifies if it has all the effects upon Russia of a perpetual frost."

"The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it." (15.)

(15.) "His Britannic Majesty labours here under a great embarrassment, and his Council is not fruitful in expedients. France, Austria, Russia, require, that the Danish fleet should be restored; that reparation should be made to the Prince Royal; that the English people, following the example of the Romans upon a similar occasion, should surrender into the hands of the Prince Royal the person who advised the expedition against Copenhagen; that the houses destroyed in that city should be rebuilt at the expence of England; and finally, that his Britannic Majesty should disavow the outrage offered to all Sovereigns. This is far distant from the proposals made by England."

"The requisition of his Imperial Majesty, for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a Peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember, that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial Ally. But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia, to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negociations with other powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty, that any Government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain." (16.)

(16.) "When a person endeavours to support a cause which has neither truth nor justice in it, he should do it with ability, and there is no ability displayed in the remarkable assertion contained in the following paragraph: 'The last negociation between France and England was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial Ally.' People of Europe, hear this. It was not France which opposed peace; it was not the important interests of England which prevented it; it was Russia alone which then threw obstacles in the way. Well then, when this obstacle no longer exists, why does England object to peace? Why does she, in place of negociating, ask upon what basis France is willing to treat? Why does she violate the flag of every nation? Why does she maintain the whole world in that state of irritation and violence which oppresses all nations, and is a burthen to all sovereigns? Every Englishman should blush at being governed by such men.

"We shall make no observations upon

the sentence which concludes this paragraph. Insulting language from one sovereign to another is degrading only to him who makes use of it. The Emperor of Russia will despise the insult of England, but the Russian nation will not forget it. What the Manifesto would have lost by the suppression of this phrase and many others, is not perceived. France and Russia have the highest esteem for each other. Their union is the despair of England, and it will be fatal to her. The expedition against Copenhagen should not have been undertaken. Negociations should have been opened for peace, so much the more easy to be concluded, as, according to the English Ministers, "it was only broken off upon points immediately affecting the interests of his Imperial Majesty."

"*His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of Maritime Law*, against which the armed neutrality under the auspices of the Empress Catherine was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced.—Those principles have been recognised and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself, in the reign of the Empress Catherine. Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain; and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence to maintain them. *They have at all times contributed essentially to the maritime power of Great Britain.*" (17.)

(17.) "*That which has maintained the maritime power of England* has not been tyrannical principles or maxims, but the policy, the energy, the good sense, and the prudent conduct of your ancestors: it is the divisions which they have often had the address to scatter on the Continent. That which will essentially contribute to its destruction is the thoughtlessness, precipitancy, violence, and silly arrogance of their successors. The Emperor of Russia wishes for a maritime peace. Austria, France, and Spain participate in these sentiments. You have declared that the negociation with France 'was only broken off upon points affecting the interests of Russia.' Wherefore then, we again ask, do you continue the war? Why, it is because you do not wish for peace."

"It is because you do not wish for peace that you raise useless questions. France, Austria, Spain, Holland, Naples, say, as well as the Emperor of Russia, that they *proclaim anew the principles of the armed neutrality.* Those powers have doubtless the right to declare the principles which are to be the rule of their policy; they have the right to say on what conditions it becomes them to be your enemies, or neutral. *You, you proclaim anew the principles of your maritime laws.* Well then! this opposition of principles will not be an impediment to the re-establishment of peace. They have on neither side any effect during peace—they have no application except when you are at war with a maritime power, but in that case each government has the right and power to consider the first violation of its flag as an act of hostility. The circumstances in which you will then find yourselves, will determine your conduct then. If it is with France that you are at war, you will not judge her a power sufficiently feeble to render it indifferent to you whether you draw other enemies upon you, and you will shew some consideration for the rest of Europe. You did not venture to insult the flags of every power, till you had the address to arm all the Continent against France. It was then your maritime principles were changed; and they became more unjust and more violent, in proportion as your Continental connections became more contracted, or your Allies maintained with more difficulty the struggle in which you had engaged them. It was thus that when Russia was obliged to collect all her force against the French in Poland, you violated her flag, and refused her, in respect to her Commercial Treaty, concessions which you shewed yourselves disposed to grant when she had no longer any enemies to combat. The powers of the Continent, *in proclaiming anew the principles of the armed neutrality*, do but announce the maxims upon which they purpose to act in the next maritime war. You cannot prevent their directing their policy as they understand it—they exercise in this the right which appertains to all governments, and to the usurpation of which they would have nothing to oppose but the *ultima ratio regum.* On your part, you proclaim *the principles of your maritime laws*, that is, the maxims which you will employ in your next war. The Continent has no interest in demanding from you either declarations or renunciations. Declarations would have no effect, from the moment you might think you could forget them with impunity. Renunciations are without an object, since we cannot renounce what we do not possess. If we judge of what you will do, by what you have hitherto done, we may conclude, that you will not require from the powers of the Continent either declaration or renunciation; and as they will demand none from you, there is hence no question to discuss, no difficulty to resolve; there is nothing which can retard for a day the blessings of peace. If, however, you should raise the

strange and novel pretension of imposing upon France, and the other powers of the continent, by an act of your will alone, the obligation of subscribing to your maritime laws, this is as if you were to require that the Legislature and Sovereignty of Russia, France, and Spain should be transported to London—a fine prerogative for your parliament. It would be the same as if you were to proclaim everlasting war, or as if you were to fix as the termination of war the moment when you should have seized on St. Petersburgh, Paris, Vienna and Madrid. But if this be not at the bottom of your sentiment, there is no further obstacle to peace: for, according to your own expressions, *negociations were broken off on points which touched immediately not the interests of his Britannic Majesty, but those of his Imperial Ally*; for the Imperial Ally of his Britannic Majesty has informed you, that peace is henceforth the principal end of his wish, the principal object of his interest."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

DIED.] At Windsor, Mr. Cope, second cook to his Majesty, a person who well deserves to be recorded in the annals of literature, for having highly contributed to the perfection of the immortal epic poem, the Lousiad. Mr. Cope being strongly suspected of having afforded Peter Pindar every information of the travels and actions of the little hero of the piece, he underwent a formal examination; and not being wholly acquitted of the charge, he suffered for several years in his culinary preferment before he attained the situation of second cook. But since his prospects at court had finally closed, the poet made no scruple of acknowledging the source that gave birth to that unrivalled production.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A melancholy accident happened on New year's day, at the church of Painswick. As the bell-ringers were ringing in the new year, one of the bells broke from its station, and forcing its way through three floors, fell among the ringers. One man was killed on the spot, and several others were dreadfully bruised and wounded.

Died.] Mr. J. Lewis, an eminent hosier of Tewkesbury, in the storm of Tuesday, Dec. 8. He was found frozen to death on Wednesday morning, on the Severn Ham, in the vicinity of that town. He had walked to Bushley on Tuesday morning to visit a friend; and on his return about five o'clock in the evening, it is supposed he was overcome by the inclemency of the weather, and the obscurity of the path, and perished within a short distance of his house.——At his house, at Painswick, the Rev. C. Winter, aged 65, who had been minister of the dissenting congregation in that town nearly twenty years; a man whose memory will continue to live in the hearts of all that knew him, and whose piety and benevolence were not only commensurate with his days, but in their effects and consequences will long survive them.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Portsmouth and Portsea Ladies' Benevolent Society for relieving the wives of soldiers and sailors, and other necessitous persons, in sickness and lyings-in, has published a report highly gratifying to every benevolent mind. In less than five weeks its charitable intentions have been exercised upon fifty-four cases. Twenty of these have been discharged, one is dead, five have been dismissed as improper objects, and twenty-eight remain upon the books. Above forty ladies have undertaken the office of visitors, who minutely examine the circumstances of the objects they attend, and order such relief as may be thought necessary. As far as their authority and influence extend, the society, it appears, wish to combine instruction to the minds, with relief to the bodies of the poor; it therefore requires all persons receiving the benefit of the charity, to attend divine worship, if able to leave their habitations. The matrons are authorised to receive any article of clothing, which charitable persons may be pleased to favour them with for the use of the poor.

Died.] Lady Frances Tollemache, sister to the Earl of Dysart, at her cottage, in the Isle of Wight. Lady Louisa Manners was with Lady Frances during the greater part of her illness.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Calthorpe has obtained the gold medal from the Society of Arts, for the cultivation of spring wheat, on eighty-two acres, fourteen perches of land, in Gosberton-fen, in this county. The wheat which was the horned, or rough eared sort, was sown, broad cast eight pecks per acre, between the 1st and 14th of April. Mr. Calthorpe has known wheat sown with great success as late as the 20th of May. Part of the land in question is moor upon clay, and the rest moor upon sand, and is in a high state of cultivation. The produce was 440 quarters, 1 cwt. 1 stone, which sold for 1008*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The expenses, not including rent and tythes, amounted to 262*l.* 15*s.* The grain weighed 57lb. by the Winchester bushel.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 77, Mr. John Snell, commonly called Dr. Snell, much celebrated in that city as a fortune-teller, and formerly of Bury, where he practised quackery of the very lowest kind, administering alike to the diseases and vices of his miserable patients.——At his villa, at Leiston, of a rapid decline, aged 52, Captain William Basham, of the East Suffolk Militia, (brother to Mr. Chas. Basham, of Norwich) in which corps he had served with honour to himself and credit to the regiment upwards of thirty years, twenty-eight of which he had been adjutant.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Collercoats, near North Shields, John Ramsay, mariner, aged 115. He served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships in Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar, in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death, nor did his great age in the smallest degree damp his lively spirits, or shade his blythe countenance; and his society was eagerly courted by the young and gay in the neighbourhood, whom he never failed to gratify with a merry song or a good old story.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Richards, D.D. rector of Exeter College, and vice-chancellor of that university. He was educated at Barnstaple school, and was admitted a commoner of Exeter College in 1763. In October 1806, he was advanced to the office of vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which he was also again nominated and admitted at the expiration of the year in October last. His remains were followed to the place of interment by the heads of houses and proctors. After leaving a few legacies of no considerable amount to his friends, he bequeathed the whole residue of his property to Exeter College.——Mr. Alderman Metcalfe, of Woodstock, in the 90th year of his age. He first served the office of mayor of that borough in 1764; the last and ninth time was in the year 1804, an interval of fifty years, which perhaps is unprecedented in the annals of corporations. To the last he preserved his faculties entire; and a few months before his death could walk three or four miles with the firm step of a young man. It was to walking exercise, indeed, that he, in a great measure, ascribed his good health and his longevity.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bath, the Hon. Wm. Monson, uncle to the present Lord Monson, and M.P. for the city of Lincoln. He was colonel of the 76th regiment of foot, and served several years in the East Indies, where he repeatedly fought and bled in the service of his King and Country. His death will probably occasion another contest at Lincoln.——H. Bright, esq. mayor of Bristol.——At Bath, in her 65th year, Mrs. Minshall, wife of John Minshall, esq. of Swansea, sister to the late Lord Craven, and aunt to the present earl.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Brighton, in the 17th year of her age, Miss Scott, eldest daughter of Mr. Scott, miniature painter. Her death was occasioned by a consumption, which for several months she bore, with the most exemplary patience, and pious resignation. In May, 1806, the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, voted to her, their Greater Silver Pallat, for a drawing of the Virgin and Child, which premium she received from the hands of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the president. From the specimens of her abilities in

drawing, it was hoped by her family and numerous friends, that she would have arrived at great proficiency in that delightful art. But now, alas! they have to deplore the loss of an ingenious, most dutiful, sincere, and affectionate girl. Her brother, who possessed a similar talent, died of the same complaint, on the 5th of November last.——At Petworth, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. W. André, who had long resided in a medical capacity, in the house of the Earl of Egremont. During the last summer he had been afflicted with a violent nervous fever, owing to an anxious and fatiguing attention to a poor man who had met with a very dangerous accident. The fever left him greatly debilitated both in body and mind, and notwithstanding the kind attention of his friends, the latter affliction increased upon him to such a degree, that in a fit of melancholy despondency, taking advantage of a short absence of his attendant, he put a period to his existence, by dividing the brachial artery of his left arm. The coroner's inquest was taken the following day, when the jury, without a moment's hesitation, brought in a verdict of Lunacy; and he was buried at Petworth, with that respect due to his skill and integrity.

YORKSHIRE.

On Wednesday, Dec. 9, the ceremony of the election of a new Archbishop commenced, between the prescribed hours of eight and ten in the morning. It begun by the choristers chaunting the Litany, and the Hymn "Veni creator." The members of the chapter then withdrew from the choir to the chapter-house, and after citing canons to appear, the King's Conge d'Elire was read, and his Majesty's letter, recommending to the choice of the dean and chapter the Right Rev. Father in God the Bishop of Carlisle.

The dean having collected the votes of the chapter, declared Dr. Edward Venables Vernon, Bishop of Carlisle, to be chosen archbishop.

Died.] A few days ago, Mr. Robert Hargraves, of Linton, near Skipton, one of the proprietors of the extensive worsted manufactory at that place. He was a benevolent man, and a good Christian; and his death is universally lamented.——At Blyth, Yorkshire, of a paralytic stroke, while attending forenoon service in the church at that place, Mr. Milburn, aged 56; many years agent to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. The whole congregation were thrown into confusion by this melancholy event; the officiating clergyman had but just delivered his text at the time, and no more service was proceeded in. ——At Doncaster, aged 57, H. Moyes, of Edinburgh, Doctor in Medicine. He was delivering a course of lectures there on natural philosophy, but being seized with a complaint at the stomach, a short indisposition deprived the world of this learned and truly valuable character.

Unfortunately drowned off Biddeford, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, vicar of Brodsworth and Rawmarsh, formerly of Doncaster. He was in the 45th year of his age, and the youngest son of the late Archbishop Drummond, and uncle to the present Earl of Kinnoul. His portfolio, with several letters and 260 drawings of the various places he had visited, were washed on shore. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, A. M. 1782, and had considerable church preferment: he published several sermons.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS, and BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

January 21, 1808.

London Dock Stock, 110*l.* per Cent.
East-India ditto, 123*l.* per Cent.
West-India ditto, 145*l.* per Cent.
Commercial Dock Shares, 125*l.* cent.
Grand Junction Canal, 91*l.* per share.
Grand Surrey ditto, 45*l.* per ditto.
Imperial Fire Insurance, 11*l.* per cent. prem.
Globe Fire and Life ditto, 111*l.* per cent.
Albion ditto ditto, 3¼ per cent. prem.
Hope ditto ditto, 10*s.* to 15*s.* prem.
Rock Life Assurance, 5*s.* to 6*s.* prem.
East London Water-works, 80*gs.* prem.
West Middlesex ditto, 20*l.* prem.
South London ditto, 55*l.* prem.

L. WOLFE and Co. *Canal, Dock, & Stock Brokers.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES.

Dec. 26, 1807, to Jan. 16, 1808, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]----The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.

AMES J. Swan-lane, Rotherhithe, dealer (Brown, Blackman-street).

Baxter P. Southampton-buildings, mariner (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court).

Broster T. Liverpool, stationer (Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars).

Bland T. jun. Market-brough, wine-merchant (Margetson, Kirkby).

Bishop W. Staplehurst, sadler (Hulme, Brunswick-square).

Berry T. Fleet-street, mercer (Robinson and Co. New-square).

Barringer G. jun. Brixton-Causeway (Cross, King-street).

Barton H. Manchester, dyer (Chesshyre and Co. Manchester).

Burdett J. Newgate-street, warehouseman (Swain and Co. Old Jewry).

Bowgin T. Little New-street, plaisterer (Lee, Castle-street).

Chard J. Anchor and Hope Alley, painter (Dawne, Henrietta-street).

Cox W. sen Chichester, dealer in earthenware (Wilson, King's Bench Walks).

Chowne W. Exeter, linen-draper (Anstice, Inner Temple).

Dingle T. Exeter, baker (Williams and Co New-square).

Davis S. Bury street, merchant (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court).

Dixon G. Lancaster, glover (Berry and Co. Bucklersbury).

Fisher T. Ramsgate, grocer (Benbow and Co. Stone Buildings.

Ferguson D Greenock, ship-owner (Wild, jun. Castle-street).

Flack J. London-road, coach-smith (Theakston and Co. Church-street).

Gregg W. James-street (Johnson, Charlotte-street).

Gaskill T. and G. Lancaster, linen-drapers (Baldwin, Lancaster).

Hodson F. M. Manchester, calico-printer (Bousfield, Bouverie-street)

Howell J. Eglwysilan, shopkeeper (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn).

Hewlings A. Duke-street, corn-merchant (Rogers, Manchester buildings).

Horrocks J. Bolton, muslin-manufacturer (Stanley, Gray's Inn).

Holtham J. Glocester, wine-merchant (Chilton, Exchequer Office).

Higgs W. Bristol, coal merchant (Vizard, Gray's Inn).

Hope W. Brampton, manufacturer (Mounsey, Staple Inn).

Heskin J. Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer (Windle, John-street.

Juxon E and C. Birmingham, brass-founders (Carter, Staple's Inn).

Jones B. Rotherhithe-wall, tobacconist (Alcock and Co. York-street).

Kidd J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant (Atkinson, Chancery-lane).

Lawrence J. Stainground, tanner (Hurd, King's Bench Walks).

Lockier T. Upper Thames-street, merchant (Dennetts and Co. King's Arms Yard).

May S. and Spooner J. Great Portland-street, haberdashers (Drake, Old Fish-str.)

Macaulay J. Whytock P. and Duncan J. Liverpool, merchants (Blakelock, Temple).

Matthews T. Bridges street, linen-draper (Harman, Wine-Office-court).

Manwaring E Welclose-sq. tallow chandler (Allingham, St. John's-square).

Moss D. Ratcliff-Highway, linen-draper (Bell and Co. Bow-lane).

Morgan J. Enfield-Highway, farmer (Platt, Tanfield-court).

Moore J. Great Russell-street (Adams, Old Jewry).

Nicholls W. Minchinhampton, clothier (Sheppard and Co Bedford-row).

Pearson P Pennybridge, flax-spinner (Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn).

Payne, S. L. 'Change-alley, hatter (Godmond, New Bridge street).

Pipper J. Chewstoke, colourman (King, Took's-court).

Pierce T. Starcross, painter (Williams and Co. New-square).

Paine W. Manchester, manufacturer (Milne and Co Old Jewry).

Pimblott J. Macclesfield, grocer (Bell and Co. Bow-lane).

Paton J. Bow Churchyard, warehouseman (Warrand, Castle-court)

Russell T. Pershore, saddler (Knight and Co. Hare-court).

Regnart C. Cleveland-street, mason (Law, New-square).

Russell T. of Bengworth, saddler (Bousfield, Bouverie-street).

Read J. Blackman-street, linen-draper (Sweet, King's Bench Walks).

Richardson W. and Bell C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant (Flexney, Chancery-lane).

Smith W. Cheapside, warehouseman (Gregson and Co. Angel-court).

Summers S. Milk-street, ribbon-manufacturer (Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn).

Stapleton J. Newington-common, dealer (Tebbutt, and Co. Gray's Inn).

Tanner B. Dartmouth, ship-builder (Lamb, Aldersgate-street).

Thorp I. and Paul W. sen. Reddish-mills, calico-printers (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Tankard W. Bristol, cabinet-maker (Bennet, Dean's-court, St. Paul's).

Towson G. Bath, draper (Sudlow, Monument-yard).

White W. Birmingham, tailor (Constable, Symond's Inn).

Wright W. Queenhithe, merchant (Sweet, Temple).

Watson W. Great Cambridge-street, builder (Wilde, jun. Castle street).

Walters H. Bristol, earthenware-man (Vizard, Gray's Inn).

Yeats T. London, merchant (Taylor, Southampton-buildings).

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, Jan. 20, 1808.

WE daily expect to inform our friends of the result of the Board of Trade's negociation with the Portuguese Ambassador, respecting that valuable trade with the Brazils, which must be valuable to this country, as it will open a new market for the goods our merchants and manufacturers were disappointed in selling at Buenos Ayres; for those settlements belonging to Portugal will take from us all kinds of woollens, printed cottons and calicoes, hardware of Birmingham and Sheffield, earthen wares, jewellery, sadlery, and, in fact, all sorts of our manufactures usually shipped to the West Indies; and, in return, they will send us the finest cotton wool in the world (called *Pernambucco* and *Maranham*), of which article they usually shipped off no less than 140,000 bags annually to Lisbon and Oporto, amounting to upwards of two millions sterling! all of which must now come to Great Britain, as likewise large quantities of the finest kind of sugar, tallow, hides, and, not the least valuable of all, large quantities of their *precious metals*, &c.

We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of a fleet of Indiamen, viz. the Cirencester, Albion, Marquis of Ely, Royal Charlotte, Glatton, Perseverance, Neptune, Anniston, Thames, and Fort William, from *China*; Carmarthen and Travers, from *Bombay:* whose cargoes consist of 167,020 chests of tea; 209,920 pieces of nankeens; 3,447 bags of sugar; 994 bags of saltpetre, and 35,645 lbs. of raw silk; besides several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not known. The cargo of the Earl Spencer is not included in the foregoing, the invoice and bill of lading having not yet been received. The East India Company have declared for sale the undermentioned goods, viz.

TEA SALE, on Monday 7th March next—Prompt, 3d June following.

Tea, Bohea	500,000 lbs.
Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe	4,600,000
Singlo and Twankay	900,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
Hyson	300,000
Including private trade	6,400,000

SPICE SALE, on Friday 1st April next—Prompt, 1st July following.

Company's	Cinnamon	170,000 lbs.
Prize	Cloves	15 000
——	Nutmegs	45,000
——	Mace	9,000

No more of the prize spices, captured in the ships Pallas, Victoriana, and Batavia, will be sold until September sale, 1808.

PIECE GOODS, on Wednesday 17th Feb. next—Prompt, 17th June following.

Company's Surat prohibited goods	51,596 pieces.

And on Wednesday 30th March next—Prompt, 29th July following,

Coast Calicos	273,008 pieces.
Coast, prohibited	19,224
Subscription, prohibited	11,996
	304,228 pieces.

Russian articles of every kind have risen considerably in price, particularly tallow, in consequence of which our town chandlers have laid an advance on candles, soap, &c. This, however, will be of short duration, as the immense quantities which may be expected from South America will bring that article to its level. The West India market continues very dull for sugars, coffee, cotton, &c and the quantities laying on hand of the West India merchants is truly distressing We, however, expect that, at the present meeting of Parliament, their petition *(handed in last July)* may be attended to; and should it not, the consequence must end with many respectable merchants in bankruptcy.

The woollen and cotton manufactures are exceedingly dull in the West of England, at Lancashire, Yorkshire, &c. owing to the want of an export to the continent; how far the flags of truce may remedy the evil, time only can tell, but we believe a peace is much wished for in every manufacturing town throughout the United Kingdom.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALL the crops on the ground have a flourishing and healthy appearance—wheat, rye, tares, rape, and the artificial grasses. Considerable quantities of land are in preparation for spring wheat, and a greater breadth of barley than usual will be sown, from the scarcity of seed pease, which, for podding, have been sold as high as 35s. per bushel. Bean-planting is going on with much expedition, and the lands in general are both in a good state of forwardness, and in good order for the Lent sowing.

There have been occasional losses of the Dorset lambs from the snow, all which ought to be charged to negligence, since they who keep Dorset ewes have it in their power to take measures for their security in lambing time. As much stock abroad during this, as in any late winter, and chiefly at waste, as grass is very short. Straw also short; hay, dear; and oil-cake as high as seventeen guineas per thousand. Cows, indeed all live stock in plenty, but much in low condition, and a scarcity of good fat articles, which will perhaps be more the case as the spring advances. Good nag horses have set in at a very high spring price, and will be very dear. There is great plenty of corn in the country, and a vast extent upon the ground, added to a very great stock of foreign corn and flour in the London warehouses, and in various parts. Much damage has been done to the farms on the Southern coasts by the late gales.

Smithfield—Beef, 5s. to 5s.2d.; mutton, 5s. to 5s.4d; house lamb, 6ls.; veal, 5s.6d. to 8s; pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; bacon, 6s.; Irish ditto, 3s. to 5s.; fat, 4s.2d., skins, 20s. to 25s.

Middlesex, Jan. 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Jan. 16, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middsx.	71	10	——		40	3	35	11
Surrey	72	0	47	0	40	8	39	6
Hertford	67	10	43	0	43	6	32	6
Bedford	63	11	48	0	41	1	31	2
Huntin.	63	8	——		41	10	29	0
Northa.	63	8	40	0	39	5	29	10
Rutland	73	6	——		45	0	33	0
Leicest	69	10	——		40	0	30	5
Notting.	74	0	46	0	43	2	30	10
Derby	76	2	——		45	8	31	0
Stafford	72	2	——		42	8	33	0
Salop	68	1	48	2	35	11	31	6
Herefor.	65	6	41	6	33	7	29	10
Wor'st.	70	9	——		37	5	36	1
Warwic	74	4	——		40	6	35	1
Wilts	64	0	——		34	10	32	2
Berks	71	2	——		38	3	34	6
Oxford	64	11	——		34	7	30	5
Bucks	66	8	——		38	2	33	1
Brecon	64	0	44	9	33	7	24	0
Montgo.	64	9	——		33	7	32	1
Radnor.	61	6	——		32	0	26	2

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	71	0	46	6	42	2	35	9
Kent	70	0	47	0	42	9	37	6
Sussex	66	2	——		40	4	32	10
Suffolk	68	6	——		40	9	31	10
Cambridge	64	10	42	10	38	0	29	4
Norfolk	64	10	43	11	38	2	32	10
Lincoln	69	4	42	0	41	2	30	11
York	66	6	44	6	38	7	28	11
Durham	66	8	——		40	0	26	10
Northumberland	63	2	44	11	40	8	33	6
Cumberland	74	1	54	8	39	1	27	8
Westmorland	76	2	56	0	38	2	28	6
Lancaster	71	9	——		41	4	29	1
Chester	68	0	——		——		29	2
Flint	74	11	——		——		——	
Denbigh	78	1	——		43	3	26	11
Anglesea	——		——		36	6	26	0
Carnarvon	78	4	——		38	8	23	4
Merioneth	74	8	——		40	0	23	0
Cardigan	75	0	——		32	10	18	6
Pembroke	59	6	——		35	4	21	0
Carmarthen	64	3	——		34	1	20	6
Glamorgan	69	1	——		39	8	24	0
Gloucester	63	3	——		35	9	37	0
Somerset	71	11	——		36	5	25	4
Monmouth	65	11	——		34	8	27	6
Devon	68	10	——		35	10	26	6
Cornwall	72	2	——		36	0	22	2
Dorset	68	10	——		35	7	30	1
Hants	67	5	——		38	6	30	6

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 68s. 11d.; Rye 45s. 11d.; Barley 38s. 7d.; Oats 29s 9d.; Beans 55s. 9d.; Pease 67s. 2d.; Oatmeal 43s. 6d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from DEC. 22, 1807, to JAN. 19, 1808.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between		
Males	925	1825	Males,	976	1864	2 and 5 -	216	60 and 70 - 145
Females	900		Females,	888		5 and 10 -	87	70 and 80 - 119
Whereof have died under two years old					587	10 and 20 -	46	80 and 90 - 44
						20 and 30 -	102	90 and 100 - 8
						30 and 40 -	148	
						40 and 50 -	182	
						50 and 60 -	180	

Peck Loaf, 3s.9d. 3s.8d. 3s.8d. 3s.8d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, DECEMBER, 1807.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 0.52
1	8	30.06	35	43.5	61	f	N 0	. little wet at times
	2	30.06	40	44	62	f	N 0	. clear below at eve
2	8	30.00	39.5	45	79	h	SW 1	. cloudy
	2	29.92	44	45.5	60	5	WSW 2	hazy : clear
3	8	30.05	34.5	44.5	56	f	NNW 1	not cloudy . fine
	2	30.11	37.5	46.5	55	2	NW 2	hazy eve . thick upward
4	8	30.02	42	46	59	3	W 2	hazy
	2	30.03	49.5	47.5	59	3	W 2	hazy . cloudless eve . cloudy
5	8	29.83	43	47.5	60	5	WSW 3	drizzly . fair
	2	29.75	47.5	49	59	5	WSW 3	. drizzly night : fine
6	8	29.61	37.5	49	58	1	W 2	
	2	29.69	42.5	49.5	56	2	W 2	. cloudless eve
7	8	29.68	36	46.5	59	f	NNW 1	not cloudy . fine
	2	29.72	37	46.5	58	2	N 1	hazy . thick upward but moon visible
8	8	29.71	25	42	58	4	WNW 2	. much snow
	2	29.61	25.5	42	56	4	WNW 2	. snow at times : fine
9	8	29.93	33.5	41.5	59	1	N 1	hazy : thick upward
	2	30.01	36	41.5	59	h	N 1	fine eve . thick upward
10	8	30.12	27.5	40.5	57	2	N 1	foggy
	2	30.13	32	42	57	3	N 1	hazy . thick upward at night : little snow
11	8	30.14	32.5	40.5	60	f	N 0	
	2	30.18	39.5	41	61	h	N 0	
12	8	30.34	37.5	42.5	61	f	NNW 0	
	2	30.39	42	45	62	f	NNW 0	cloudless eve : thick upward
13	8	30 44	40	45	59	h	W 1	. fine . cloudy
	2	30.38	42.5	45.5	58	3	W 1	. foggy eve but not cloudy
14	8	30.27	37.5	46.5	62	2	W 1	foggy
	2	30.34	44.5	47	58	4	NW 1	hazy . less cloudy eve
15	8	30.35	35	44	69	f	W 0	
r	2	30.29	38.5	.6	62	f	W 0	. little rain at night
16	8	30.20	38.5	46	59	f	W 0	
	2	30 21	41	46	58	3	W 1	foggy
17	8	30.19	33 5	41	64	f	E 1	
	2	30.18	37	43.5	65	f	E 1	
18	8	30 16	36	43	64	f	E 1	
	2	30.16	38 5	44	64	h	E 1	
19	8	30 23	39.5	44 5	64	h	E 1	drizzly at times
	2	30.31	40	45	65	f	E 1	
20	8	30.47	31	42.5	65	f	E 1	
	2	30.47	33	41.5	62	f	E 1	
21	8	30.55	29.5	40	62	f	SE 1	
	2	30.54	31 5	42	62	f	SSE 1	: fine . foggy
22	8	30.41	31	40 5	60	f	S 1	. not cloudy
	2	30.38	36.5	41.5	59	3	S 1	hazy . foggy eve
23	8	30.32	32.5	41.5	62	f	S 0	drizzly fog . less fog
	2	30.29	37	42	64	f	S 0	. bright below at night
24	8	30.29	38	42	62	f	S 1	
	2	30.26	41	44	60	h	S 1	
25	8	30.30	39.5	45	60	h	SSW 1	
	2	30.19	42	45.5	60	5	SSW 2	. less cloudy . cloudy night and little wet at times
26	8	30.05	49	48	65	h	SSW 1	. little rain at times
	2	30 05	51	50	67	h	SSW 1	. little rain at times and more wind at night
27	8	29.88	47	51	66	h	SW 1	
	2	29 89	47.5	51.5	62	4	WSW 1	hazy
28	8	30 10	41	48	61	2	SSW 2	hazy . more wind and cloudy
	2	29.96	47	49 5	60	5	SSW 3	. more wind and little rain at times
29	8	29 61	48	50 5	62	5	S 4	. little wet at eve
N	2	29.53	48	52	60	4	SSW 4	. little rain . more wind at eve . less wind : cloudy
30	8	29.72	47	50.5	62	5	S 2	. little wet . fine and wind w [and rainy
	2	29.77	45.5	50.5	59	3	WSW 2	. shower . fine : thick upward
31	8	29 81	42	47.5	63	h	S 1	little wet . fine : little rain
	2	29.78	48.5	50.5	69	5	SW 2	fine . cloudy . stormy night . less wind

Greatest, least, and mean State of the Barometer, Thermometer, *and* Hygrometer, *and the Quantity of* Rain, *in the Year* 1807.

1807	Barometer.			Therm. out.			Therm. in.			Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Great.	Least	Mean.	G.	L.	M	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	Inches
Jan.	30,82	29,03	30,33	50,5	25	39,5	51	40	46	67	53	61	0,53
Feb.	30,69	29,16	29,95	56	27,5	42,4	55,5	42	48,3	70	53	61	1,19
Mar.	30,77	29,46	30,21	52	27	38,8	49,5	39,5	44,3	63	48	56	0,43
April	30,49	29,48	30,08	73	31	46,9	64	42	49,3	63	49	56	0,48
May	30,55	29,19	29,97	80,5	46	56	68,5	52,5	58,9	67	45	57	3,09
June	30,54	29,82	30,19	74,5	50	60,6	68	53	61,2	64	42	53	1,46
July	30,45	29,74	30,10	82,5	52,5	66,3	73	58,5	65	60	45	52	0,36
Aug.	30,39	29,72	30,06	76,5	52,5	66,4	73,5	63	67	63	47	55	1,91
Sept.	30,37	29,53	29,98	69,5	39,5	55	65,5	50,5	58,2	67	46	54	2,09
Oct.	30,38	29,38	30,20	65	40,5	54,7	64	50,5	58,5	65	52	59	0,83
Nov.	30,24	28,84	29,51	55	30,5	41,2	54	41,5	47,2	64	53	58	2,65
Dec.	30,55	29,53	30,08	51	25	39,1	51,5	40	45,2	67	53	61	0,52
Whole Year			30,05			50,6			54,1			57	15,54

Remarks *on the* Weather *in* 1807.

January. No snow, and but little rain; sharp frosts were frequent, but none continued three days. The barometer on the 2d and 26th uncommonly high.—*February.* Seasonable; a storm of wind and snow on the 18th did much damage.—*March.* Very cold; the mean height of the thermometer nearly a degree less than that of January.—*April.* Cold and hot alternately; the range of the thermometer was 42 degrees, and on the 27th it rose from 50 to 73.—*May.* Rainy and warm; the thermometer on the 25th at 82.—*June.* Thunder, hail, and rain in the first week; the remainder fine, and temperate.—*July.* Hot, and but little rain; the thermometer on the 22d at 84.—*August.* The thermometer not so high as last month by six degrees, but the mean heat was rather greater, and rain frequent. Corn harvest very abundant, and reaped at little expense.—*September.* Rainy and cold.—*October.* Fine, in general, and not colder than last month.—*November.* Rainy, and much snow in the latter half; stormy on the 20th.—*December.* Little rain, but much snow on the 8th, and frequent frosts; mild and windy toward the end.

This year is remarkable for March (as last year) being the coldest month; for the great range of the thermometer in April; and for a small quantity of rain. The hottest day was the 22d of July, and the coldest the 8th of December.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from DECEMBER 29, 1807, to JANUARY 25, 1808, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock.	3 p Cent. Consols.	3 p Cent. Reduc	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent	N. 5 p.Ct.	Long Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p.C	Irish Ann.	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets
Dec.																			
29	224¾	Shut	63⅛	80⅞	Shut		17 15-16ths	1¼		62⅜	7⅛					Shut	1s. dis	Par.	20 19
30		Do.	63⅛	80⅞	Do.		17 15-16ths	1¼		62⅜						Do.	2s dis.	Par.	20 19
31		Do.	63⅛	80⅞	Do.		17 15-16ths	1¼								Do.	1s. dis.	Par.	20 19
1808																			
an. 1	holiday																		
2		Do.	63⅛	80⅞	Do.		17 15-16ths	1¼			7⅛					Do.	2s. dis	1s. dis	20 19
4		Do.	63⅛	80⅞	Do.		17 15-16ths	1¼		62⅜	7⅛					Do.	Par	2s. pm	20 19
5	225	Do.	63¼	81⅛	Do.		17 15-16ths			62⅜	7⅛	95¼				Do.	Par.	3s. pm.	20 19
6	holiday																		
7	224¾	62¾ 63¼	63¼	81⅜	95⅞		18	2⅛		62⅜	7⅛	99⅜				Do.	Par	3s. pm	20 19
8		63¼ ⅛	63⅜	81¼	96⅛		18⅛	2⅛		63⅛						Do.	Par.	5s. pm.	20 19
9		63 ⅛	63¼	81⅜	96¼		18 1-16th	2⅛		63⅛	7⅛					173¾	Par.	4s. pm.	20 19
11	225½	63⅛ ¼	63⅜	81⅜	96⅜	99⅜	18 1-16th	2⅛		63½				68¼			1s. dis.	3s. pm.	20 19
12	225¾	63⅛ ¼	63⅜	81⅜	96⅜		18 1-16th	2⅛		63	7⅛						Par.	4s. pm.	20 19
13		63⅛ ¼	63⅜	81⅜	96½		18⅛	2⅛		63¼	7⅛						Par	4s pm.	20 19
14	225½	63¼ ⅜	64	81⅜	96⅛		18⅛	2⅛			7⅛	99⅜					Par.	4s. pm	20 19
15	226	6 ⅛ ⅜	64	82	96⅜		18⅛	2¼		63⅛	7⅛						Par.	4s. pm.	20 19
16		63¼ ⅜	64	82⅛	96⅜		18⅛			63⅛	7⅛	99¾					Par.	4s. pm.	20 19
18	holiday																		
19	226½	63 ¼	63⅞	82⅛	96⅜		18 1-16th			63	7⅛					172⅜	Par.	4s. pm	20 19
20	226½	63 ⅛	63¾	82	96¼		18 1-16th			63⅛	7⅛					172¾	Par	3s. pm	20 19
21		63 ⅛	63¾	82	96⅛		18				7⅛	98¾				172	Par.	3s. pm.	20 19
22		63⅛ ¼	63⅞	82	96⅜		18 1-16th	2⅛		63⅛							Par	3s. pm.	20 19
23		63⅛ ¼	64	82⅛	96⅜		18⅛	2⅛		63⅛	7⅛	99⅞					Par.	3s. pm.	20 19
25	holiday																		

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

City Lottery Tickets 7l. 14s.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

N.B. In the 2 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

City Lottery Tickets 7*l.* 14*s.*

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.